Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,801 TOKYO. THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

STATEHOOD FOR BURMESE IS REITERATED IN TOJO'S SPEECH BEFORE DIET

Frank Talk on Coming Independence Held With Leaders, Prime Minister Reveals; Hope Expressed for Speedy Realization of Status as Free State

Revealing the principal points of Japan's intentions in regard to the promised status as an independent State for Burma, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo re-emphasized this move as the great immutable policy of Japan in his speech before the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, this morning.

He also stated that this fact had been conveyed to Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other High Officials of Burma, now visiting in Japan, at his meeting with them on March 22 and that an exchange of views had been held on the subject.

The full text of Prime Minister Tojo's speech as released by the Board of Information follows:

"Today, it is my desire to report to you on recent developments of the general situation.

"Regarding the independence of Burma, I stated in this Chamber on January 28 that in response to the enthusiasm of Burma, which, in accord with the great immutable policy of Japan, is cooperating with the Imperial forces on the spot, exerting noteworthy efforts for the construction of Greater East Asia with the strong leader, Dr. Ba Maw, as the central figure, Japan would recognize the establishment of Burma within this year at the latest. And now, at this time, Dr. Ba Maw and others have come to Japan at the invitation of the Imperial Government in connection with the preparations for independence.

"On the 23rd, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an audience to Dr. Ba Maw and his party and, on the 22nd, granted decorations. I am profoundly touched and over-awed by the boundless magnitude of the Imperial Graciousness.

"On the 22nd, I had a meeting with Dr. Ba Maw and his party at which time I conveyed Japan's intentions in regard to the independence of the new Burma, and openly and frankly exchanged views. At this time I should like to announce to you the principal points of Japan's Intentions which I stated at the said meeting.

Speedy Development Hoped

"In connection with the independence of Burma, I stated as the earnest hope of Japan that the new Burma will, through her own incentive and responsibility, speedily substantiate her status as a fully independent state, and, at the same time, closely cooperate with Japan as a new state founded upon ethical principles as a member of the Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity and thus to contribute to the creation of a new world order, and especially that Japan expects that the new Burma will speedily complete a national structure consonant with the requirements for the successful prosecution of the war.

"In regard to the territorial composition of the new State of Burma, it is to include the whole territory of Burma with the exception of the Shan and Karenni areas. Furthermore, I expressed the desire that the nation be determined in accordance with the aim of harmoniously embracing the various peoples within the territory.

"The political organization is naturally a matter to be determined by Burma herself but Japan desires that the administration of the State be made simple and effective. Also as regards economic affairs I expressed the earnest desire that the new Burma promote her economic development by just and unhampered activities under her own authority as a unit in the general economic construction of Greater East Asia.

"Dr. Ba Maw and others of his party, deeply moved by the special honors bestowed upon them by the Imperial Family and understanding well the real intentions of the Imperial Government, expressed their determination to cooperate whole-heartedly with us, to exert their utmost efforts for the construction of the new Burma, and to go forward together with Japan in the successful prosecution of the war. To their intense love of country and their enthusiastic spirit of cooperation toward Japan I wish to express my hearty respect.

China Visit Related

"A short time ago, I made a visit to the Republic of China to return the courtesy of the visit to Japan at the end of last year of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of the Republic of China and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, and, at the same time, to pay my personal respects with regard to that country's declaration of war against the United States and Britain. Furthermore, I had frank discussions with the leaders of the National Government regarding the plans for the successful joint prosecution of the war. It is my pleasure to state at this time that although my visit was brief, I saw the Imperial Forces, officials and people of Japan on the spot unitedly continuing their valiant efforts and was able to confirm in person that the leaders and others of the Republic of China, fully understanding the true intentions of Japan and impressed by the sincere and concrete measures of our country, are making efforts to cooperate with us in the successful prosecution of the war.

"Even among the Chinese people at large the real intentions of Japan have seeped into their minds and the trend is being enhanced among them to exert their voluntary efforts for the construction of a strong country inspired with glorious hope by the recent steps taken by our country and to cooperate wholeheartedly with us for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It is a matter worthy of note that in the first place these facts demonstrate the strengthening of the political power of the National Government and, in the second place, graphically show the fundamental reason why Chungking's resistance is steadily being lost.

"It seems that Chungking is feeling a great shock over the recent clear-cut measures taken by Japan. In other words it seems that the leaders of Chungking are watching with the utmost concern Japan's true intentions and their concrete fulfillment in the future. Furthermore, it can also be perceived that there is

(Continued on Page 2)

Official Statements Released On War Scrip Issue Abolition

Army Authorities In S. China Explain Aim of New Action

Domei

CANTON, March 24.—In regard to the abolition of fresh issuance of military scrips as from April 1, the authorities of the South China Expeditionary Forces issued the following statement at 4 p.m. today.

"Since the Central Reserve Bank of China notes made an advance into this area in July last year, our Army authorities have maintained intimate contact with the Chinese organs concerned and made efforts for the maintenance of their value and for the promotion of their circulation. The peoples of Japan and China on their part have fully supported the policy of their Governments, and by way of cooperation, have used C.R.B. notes in a positive manner, with the result that the C.R.B. notes, together with the military scrips, have become the principal currency in this area both in name and substance. As a result, the military authorities here have decided to abolish the new issuance of military scrips as from April 1 this year and use C.R.B. notes thereafter.

"This measure, however, does not mean prohibition of the circulation of the military scrips already issued. It means that no new military scrips will be issued. Now that C.R.B. notes have penetrated into every branch of finance and economy as the healthy basic currency, we have simply recognized it as fair and proper that C.R.B. notes, the

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRM NATIONAL UNITY STRESSED IN THAILAND

Premier's Spokesman Gives Stirring Speech

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, March 24.—Thailand, one of Japan's friendly neighbors, is now vigorously forging ahead toward the successful termination of the war with firm determination and conviction. This fact was fully clarified last Sunday night when the spokesman of Thai Premier Phibun Songkhram, addressed the Thai people over the radio, stressing the urgent necessity of firm national unity.

The gist of his speech follows:

"Those who love their fatherland, unite firmly and support the Government's policy with indefatigable spirit and determination. This is indeed the only way to final victory in the present war, the end of which perhaps nobody can forecast.

"Any nation, if part of its people disagree with the Government's war policy, will lose the battle. This is the reason why various belligerent nations, in order to win the war, are frantically spreading all sorts of propaganda with the purpose of frustrating the morale of the opponent.

"The overwhelming military pressure upon the enemy is, of course, the first and most important factor in winning the war, but it is simultaneously equally essential to arouse internal conflict in the enemy camp, thus upsetting their fighting spirit. In wartime it is particularly necessary that the entire people should unitedly and vigorously support the Government and faithfully obey its instructions.

"The disclosure of even a slight sign of weakness to our enemy should be strictly avoided. If the ties between the Government and the people should be cut, the nation would be immediately isolated and thrown into consternation. The fate which would await such a nation is quite obvious. If we can find any elements who attempt to hamper the unification of national thought with the sinister design of alienating the people from the Government, they should be regarded 'fifth columnists,' and they must be punished severely in accordance with the Thai national laws."

U.S. May Get Samoa From New Zealand

The New Zealand Government is showing inclinations to transfer its mandate, the Island of Samoa, into the hands of the American officials, according to a Zurich report to Domei on Tuesday. The United States Government, determined to secure the island fortifications in the Pacific to use it as a stepping-stone in a counter-offensive on the Japanese mainland, is rushing negotiations with the New Zealand Government with material aid promised by the Lease-Lend Law as the basis for the exchange. Meanwhile, the Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt will shortly leave for Washington to surrender the mandatory rule over New Guinea to the United States Government and offer its unlimited loan as a base for the American naval and air forces.

15 SHIPS SUNK BY REICH NAVY

U-Boats Attack Enemy Transports Heading From U.S. to Gibraltar

Domei

BERLIN, March 24.—During the past several days, German submarine units attacked enemy transport groups heading from the United States toward the port of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean and sank 15 ships totaling 73,000 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Active Off S. Africa

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, March 24.—The activity of Axis submarines off South African coasts was announced by Vice-Admiral William E. C. Tait, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in South Africa, yesterday.

"Recently Axis submarines have appeared off South Africa and as their appearance was expected, we have already decided measures to be taken against them," he declared.

748,000 Tons Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 24.—With the announcement of the sinking of 15 enemy ships totaling 73,000 tons by German submarines, the total enemy ships sunk since March 1 up to March 24 have reached 748,000 tons.

Australian Warcraft Sunk

A corvette of the Royal Australian Navy was sunk by the Imperial Air Forces during the latter part of last December at a point 250 miles northwest of Port Darwin, it was recently announced by the Australian Government office, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in reporting a telegram from Canberra.

This is the ninth war vessel lost by the Australian navy, according to the bulletins issued by the Australian Navy Ministry, which revealed the losses of three cruisers, three destroyers and two sloops.

U-Boats Menace S. Africa

Axis submarines have not only intensified their operations but also

(Continued on Page 2)

Socialists Win Dane Poll

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—The general election of the members of the Danish House of Commons was completed this evening with absolute victory for the Socialist Party.

As a result of the election, the Socialists secured 66 seats (two increase), Leftist Farmers 28 (one decrease), Conservatives 31 (five increase), Democrats 13 (one decrease), Radicals two (one decrease), Farmers two (two decrease), National Socialists three (unchanged), Danish League three (three increase), and one Representative of the Fellow Islands (unchanged).

Finance Minister Of Nanking Exhorts Public Cooperation

Domei

NANKING, March 24.—Concerning the Japanese decision not to newly issue military scrips in Central and South China, Finance Minister Chou of the Nanking Government today made the following statement:

"Following the outbreak of the China Affair, three kinds of currency were in circulation in various parts of China, that is, the old fapi, the China Industrial Bank notes and military scrips of our friendly Power. Because of the numerous kinds and denominations, the value of these currencies was unsettled seriously hampering our financial transactions.

"But once the National Government returned to Nanking, the Central Reserve Bank of China was established, first of all, and this bank was given note-issuing powers. Thus, the currencies were unified and the basis of finance stabilized. During the three years since then, the issuance of China Industrial Bank notes was stopped and the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes and the old fapi at par abolished. Furthermore, the fapi lost its character as a legal tender, thus making the C.R.B. notes the only currency.

Agreement Reached

"Our Government has made concentrated efforts toward this objective and the authorities of our friendly Power have also offered their wholesale cooperation. Thus, in May of the 31st year of the Republic, we got rid of the fapi, and Japan and China reached an agreement under which the exchange rate of 100 yuans in C.R.B. notes against 18 yen in military scrips was fixed. On and after September 15 of the same year the double system of C.R.B. notes and military scrips was adopted in the Hongkew area of Shanghai.

"Subsequently, on and after October 1, the Japanese commercial houses in Nanking enforced the double system of using C.R.B. notes and military scrips with favorable

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH HIT BY AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL

Disappointed as Pacific Defense Is Disregarded

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Dissatisfaction with the address recently delivered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill is strongly expressed by the Sydney Daily Telegraph today, according to reports from Sydney.

"Churchill's address given on Sunday was a very bad report to Chinese, Dutch, Australians and also to Americans who know the actual strength of Japan, and generally speaking the people in the Pacific area were disappointed with his talk," said the Sydney paper.

"Particularly, we are disappointed with his statement that he would devote his main efforts in the war against Germany. The Chungking regime is continuing anti-Japanese resistance for a long time without receiving practically any aid.

"General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters is complaining of the insufficiency in ships and airplanes and at such a moment it is quite doubtful whether the strategy as declared by Churchill is the best."

U.S. Using Wooden Shoes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—Wooden shoes are now in vogue in the United States due to the shortage of leather, it is reported from New York. Many wooden shoe companies have been established and they are beginning to produce ladies' shoes with wooden soles with leather used only for a small portion of the upper parts.

Chungking Guerrillas Routed at Matouling

Domei

KWANGCHOW BAY, March 24.—By a surprise encirclement operation near Matouling, 13 kilometers north of Suihsi, the Japanese Forces operating in the Kwangchow Bay sector, on March 14, dealt a crushing blow to guerrilla movements of the Chungking forces that attempted to recapture Suihsi, it was learned here. Subsequent reports revealed that Tang Yueh, commander of the 133rd Division of the enemy 64th Army, has been replaced by Cheng Chung-kai due to his failures since the surprise landing of the Japanese Forces on Leichow Peninsula. The punitive campaign near Matouling resulted in 170 enemy dead, 25 captives and booty comprising three heavy and light machine-guns and a number of rifles, ammunition and gas masks.

REICH ATTACKS CRUSH SOVIETS

German Units Take 20 Foremost Points In Bielgorod Area

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, March 24.—In the Bielgorod district, German forces occupied 20 foremost enemy positions, and destroyed 19 Soviet tanks, the German High Command announced today.

West of Kursk, the Germans have expanded the occupied area, and enemy resistance has been completely smashed, the announcement further said.

Soviet troops are desperately making counter-attacks in the central front, but their advance has been completely checked.

Meanwhile, in the Lake Ladoga district, fighting is still being continued, and though the Soviets have sent tanks and heavy guns to the firing line, they have been beaten back by the German units.

Soviet Defense Pierced

Mainichi

KUIBISHEV, March 23.—The battle in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is still raging, and the Pravda reported that German forces are attacking west of Rostov. Also, in the Tchubev district, German mechanized forces including large tank units are trying to break through the Soviet defense line, and have succeeded at one point in overcoming Soviet forces after fierce fighting.

The Pravda declared yesterday that in the present war of defending the Soviet Union, the Red Army has entered a decisive period.

In the central front also, a battle is now being fought in the Jizdra

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Income Bill Rejected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—The joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives today approved the bill for cancelling the ruling restricting individual income to $25,000, which had been issued by President Roosevelt under the Economic Stabilization Law. The bill was passed by the Senate yesterday and submitted to the joint committee of the two Houses.

It is now being watched with keen interest what step Roosevelt will take, as he had formally declared opposition to the withdrawal of the ruling.

U.S. Archbishop Sees Churchill

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York called on British Prime Minister Churchill today.

Anglo-American Camp Feels Lack Of Real Information About Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—The Anglo-American camp is apparently lamenting the absence of reliable information on Japan which must be indispensable for the enemies.

A New York telegram reaching here reveals that last Tuesday when Director Elmer Davis of the American Office of War Information met anti-Axis reporters in New York City, British correspondents, obviously with signs of regrets and worries on their faces, said that Britain is sadly lacking in information on Japan's national conditions in the present war. However, Davis, cleverly evading this particular question, declared to the following effect:

"The European War is, needless to say, of primary importance to Britain, but it will also become a life-or-death struggle for the United States. However, inasmuch as the present war is a World War, in order to attain final victory, we must destroy the enemies on both phases of earth."

Then after making this statement, he proudly boasted of the internal conditions of the United States, saying: "America's home front is safe and sound. The United States is able to mobilize a gigantic force of some 11,000,000 men and, therefore, she can embark upon greater military operations than merely destroying the foes on the two sides of earth."

In News Spotlight

Prime Minister Ba Maw and three other officials of Burma paid a visit to Yokosuka Naval Station yesterday. Welcomed by Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander of the Yokosuka Station, and other naval officers, the party inspected various naval establishments. When the party arrived at Yokosuka, National School children lined the street with flags of Japan and Burma, despite the rain, and gave hearty and sincere welcome to the visitors. Shown above is the Burmese leader (in civilian clothes) eagerly watching gunnery demonstrations by members of the Imperial Navy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Thursday, March 25

ASAHI—Military Scrip: German-Soviet War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—E. Asia's Betrayers

Military Scrip

ASAHI—It is considered a rare exception for war notes to be cleared off in the very midst of hostilities but in the War of Greater East Asia this is steadily being done. The decision of the authorities to clear off the Japanese Military scrip was announced yesterday to be enforced in Central and South China. In the Southern Regions, too, the Southern Development Bank issues are to replace military scrips, as indicated in the Government statement of February 8. Our policy of constructing while fighting is directly manifest in such actions as these.

With the discontinuance of fresh issues of military scrip in Central and South China, it will not be long before they will entirely disappear from China. This means that ultimately currency unification will be completed with the Federal Reserve Bank note becoming the sole currency in North China and the Central Reserve Bank note the sole currency in Central and South China. It also means that, together with the steady development of autonomous economy under the National Government, the political force of the National Government which has enabled concessions to be withdrawn and extraterritoriality to be abolished will further be strengthened.

When currencies of different affiliations are in circulation in any one country, it is only natural that there should arise various troublesome issues, especially if each currency is backed by a different political force. Of course, when the military scrip was first issued it had a good reason for being so for the sake of convenience in war payments on the spot, administration of the occupied areas and warfare against enemy currencies, but so long as it continues to exist it would be difficult to establish a unified monetary system and it is liable to impair the sound development of the country itself. Accordingly, the National Government, on entering the war in January, established its autonomy in currency as well as in political and military matters.

Currency autonomy on the part of the National Government, however, does not in the least reduce our responsibilities as leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity nations. The exit of military scrip increases the burden on the Central Reserve Bank note and consequently increases the responsibilities of our country which supports that currency. The Central Reserve Bank note is not only an embodiment of the political force, military strength and economic power of the National Government but that of the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

For a currency to maintain its value, productive capacity or adequate material supply is indispensable as its support. Thus, it is essential for productive capacity to be markedly increased in all parts of the Sphere and the flow of goods among all the constituent regions to be perfectly smoothed. True Co-Prosperity lies in such endeavors.

Our country has stinted no aid to the National Government in goods, funds or technical advice and the aid will further be increased with time. The military scrip has served its purpose most effectively in fighting the Chungking fapi. However, the currency war has by no means ended. The real fight has only begun.

German-Soviet War

ASAHI—A turn has come in the German-Soviet War situation and a new phase is opening out before it. The Germans have rallied after their strategic retreat in the face of the terrific winter campaign of the Red Army and are now taking the offensive which is steadily increasing in striking power.

From this fact we are led to consider that the success of the Soviet counter-offensive in the winter is not necessarily to be ascribed to the weather condition of severe cold. It is not to be denied that operations in the winter are comparatively advantageous for the Soviets and unfavorable for the Germans but even so the fate of the German-Soviet War cannot be consigned to mere weather conditions. The basic factor, of course, is the fighting strength of

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Jazz Deluge Worrying Britishers; Composers Organize to Fight Menace

The evil effects of American jazz which have intoxicated young Britishers, who are nonchalantly humming the flippant tunes without any consideration for the gravity of the war, are a source of headaches to British intellectuals, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on Tuesday.

In order to shut out the consistent flow of American swing music into Britain, British composers have formed the Association for the Promotion of English Songs in London.

A well-known British composer of popular songs who has assumed presidency of the organization declared, "Seventy-five per cent of the popular songs now being sung in the British Isles, have been imported from America. Since they are songs from American movies, they spread like wild-fire."

"The reason American tunes become so popular is that the British composers are unable to publish their compositions due to the shortage of paper. We will secure the cooperation of the British Government for the supply of the necessary song sheets, and thus exterminate American hit songs."

THAILAND FETES CULTURAL PACT

Stronger Ties Seen With Japan at Grand Gathering in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, March 24.—Under the auspices of the National Culture Council of Thailand a grand felicitation gathering, in commemoration of the signing of the Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand, took place at the National Cultural Institute in the evening of March 24.

The meeting was attended by 70 persons, including the wife of Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami, Vice-President Thamrong of the National Culture Council, and others.

The following statement was made by Vice-President Thamrong:

"The signing of the Cultural Agreement between Japan and Thailand was motivated from the intention of furthering the intimate relations between the two countries. By this pact, new life has been given to the cultural relations between Japan and Thailand, who, mutually respecting each other's cultures, will work for the attainment of closer cooperation. At present we are placed in a position wherein we must exert our whole efforts to final victory in the war, but for the full achievement of cultural collaboration between Japan and Thailand, the National Cultural Council of Thailand is prepared to do its utmost."

Ambassador Tsubokami in his address said:

"The early realization of the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, when it was proposed last year, was due to Premier Songkhram's discernment that the bases of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand lay in mutual understanding, and his advocacy that the intermingling of the cultures of Japan and Thailand would be a precursor of the intermingling of the various cultures of East Asia. The friendly relations between the two countries are being more and more strengthened in military, political and economic fields, and with the knowledge gained with respect to the special characteristics of each other's culture, the feeling of amity and harmony between Japan and Thailand will be greatly enhanced. In this manner, I am confident that the alliance between the two countries will become more and more solidified."

Finance Minister Of Nanking Exhorts Public Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

results. The convenience of this double system was widely praised.

"In order to further the system of collaboration our friendly Power on December 1 revised its system of paying salaries and wages to Japanese in China and in purchasing various goods. Under the new arrangement the payments were made in C.R.B. notes to the extent of not less than 30 per cent or the entire amount.

"With our Government taking part in the War of Greater East Asia, our friendly Power has decided to abolish further issuance of military scrips as from April 1 this year and refrain from using military scrips again in making various payments, such as payments from its national treasury in China and payments from its banks for withdrawal of deposits, extension of loans and exchange payments, etc. and thus gradually withdraw military scrips. This latest decision on the part of our friendly Power is aimed at rendering its wholesale cooperation toward the currency issue of our country more thorough from the standpoint of strengthening the wartime economic policy of our Government.

"Hereafter, C.R.B. notes will be linked with the Japanese yen and the convertible rate will be 100 yuan against 18 Yen. In step with the Japanese Government's measure, our Government has decided to use C.R.B. notes in making Treasury payments belonging to the military scrips and has notified all banking institutions of the prohibition of using military scrips in making payments in connection with deposit withdrawal, extension of loans and exchange payments, etc..

"In view of the fact that this matter has a great bearing on unification of currency, I hereby issue this statement. It is my ardent hope that our commercial people will cooperate with the Government and faithfully obey the new decision and stabilize the finance and the life of the people and thereby favorably respond to the good will shown by our friendly Power toward China."

More Trees for Huaining

C.P.S.

WUHU, March 23.—A message received here from Anking states that the authorities at Huaining are promoting an afforestation campaign. A committee has been set up to devise measures for implementing the projected campaign.

Participants in 70th Anniversary Fete

Pictured above are prominent figures among some 200 German and Japanese people who were present at the tea-party at the local German Ambassador's official residence held Wednesday afternoon in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the German East Asia Society. They are, from left to right, Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, German Ambassador Stahmer, and Kurt Meissner, President of the German East Asia Society (right foreground.)

Freedom for Burma Reiterated by Tojo In Diet Message

(Continued from Page 1)

ever growing in the Chungking camp sentiments for peace among front line commanders, and compared to before there is now a great increase in the number of those surrendering and returning to the Nanking camp.

Enemy Aims Failure

"The United States and Britain are unable to conceal the confusion into which they have been thrown by Japan's new policy toward China and they are now making no choice of the means to try to alienate the rejuvenated Republic of China from Japan, but justice triumphs over all enemies and it is most encouraging that the people of China, who are in full concord with the true intentions of Japan and are endeavoring to become true comrades, sharing together joys and hardships and life and death, are increasing from day to day.

"It is needless to say that this attitude of Japan toward Burma and the Republic of China is founded upon the spirit of Hakko Ichiu and is the demonstration of the immutable national policy of our Empire. That this is steadily being realized in fact today, in the very midst of a great war, is a matter of utmost gratification to us all.

"Viewing the European scene, Germany and Italy, their morale ever high, are not only crushing the attacks of their enemies everywhere but are massing their total national power in concentrating their preparations for the coming great offensive.

"As against this, the leaders of the United States and Britain are mutually going to and fro and holding conferences to confer on measures to turn the tide of war, but this controversy among them centering around the ambitions of the United States for world hegemony which ignores the sacrifices of other countries and the attachment of Britain to the prosperity and authority of her antiquated empire cannot easily be solved. With pious words they are talking about post-war management and glossing over the present, and thus exposing the distrust and suspicion which they mutually harbor within themselves and the absence of unity in their military camp.

Determined for Victory

"When we compare the enemy situation with the allied countries of Greater East Asia with Japan as the center and the Axis Powers of Europe with Germany and Italy as the center, increasing more and more the intimacy of their collaboration and with mutual dependence and mutual help, marching forward to crush their common enemies, the United States and Britain, there we note an irrefutably marked difference and we here further strengthen our determination for certain victory.

"The Government, in order to increase and strengthen our fighting power through the expansion of our vital productive capacity which is a matter of urgent importance under the present situation, are continuing their indefatigable efforts. Recently in this Diet, the Wartime Special Administration Law and others were approved and, moreover, the Government have abundantly received beneficial opinions from this Diet and, leaving no stones unturned to translate them into action to forward the expansion of our fighting power, have obtained Imperial sanction for the establishment of the Temporary System of Cabinet Advisers and the system of supervising administration and also have established the Wartime Economic Council.

"Since the details are known to you through an announcement of the Government, I would like to avoid repetition by explaining them, but in regard to the function of these new system, the Government will, on their part, stimulate the staffs of the various Government departments concerned to leave absolutely nothing to be desired. Also the Government earnestly hope that the people, understanding wherein the intentions of the Government lie, cooperate fully and that the Government and people as one body strive to achieve the desired results and in this I request your further cooperation.

"Japan's internal and external situation as I have stated is steadily developing to our advantage. However, the developments of the world war situation permit of no undue optimism and for the complete victory of the War of Greater East Asia we must overcome various obstacles and difficulties which lie ahead. We, the one hundred million people, further renewing our resolve and surmounting the trials of wartime which will mount even more in the future, intend to bend even greater efforts in the direction of final victory and thus serve in humble obedience to the Imperial Will."

Mrs. Chiang Nettled by Churchill Talk; Ignores Britain in Chicago Sob Speech

The "obnoxious sob-sister," Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, who has been pestering the Americans and Britishers, suddenly changed the contents of her usual grievance, much to the interest of the diplomatic circles of the world, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Since hearing the address made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill last Sunday, in which he failed to mention Chungking together with Britain, United States, and the Soviet Union in referring to the anti-Axis mainstays, the "crowing hen" suddenly ignored Britain in her address made before an audience of approximately 20,000 listeners at the Chicago Stadium in Chicago.

Upon completion of her speech in Chicago, she left for San Francisco, extremely dejected and disappointed.

In this connection, Madame Soong's secretary declared in a somewhat evasive attitude, "Soong Mei-ling has received a formal invitation from the British Government through Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, but she will undoubtedly decline the invitation since her health will not permit her journey to England."

Chiang's Wife Courted

The United States Government and people are going out of their way to court the favor of Chungking and the visit of Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, to America has offered a good opportunity for manifesting their sycophantic sentiment, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on Tuesday.

According to a report from New York, a ship of the Liberty class to be completed at a dockyard on the West Coast is to be christened Sun Yat-sen and the grand-daughter of the late Chinese patriot is to attend the launching ceremony, at which the wife of Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, will break a bottle of champagne against the hull.

15 Ships Sunk By Reich Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

have expanded the sphere of their activities, further menacing the anti-Axis vessels on the high seas, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Sir William E. C. Tait, commander of the British South African fleet, disclosed that Axis submarines are now infesting the coastal waters of South Africa, according to a telegram from Capetown. The British commander claimed that the South African navy is making preparations to cope with the Axis U-boats, the dispatch added.

To Honor Chosenese Patriot

A service in honor of Kim Gyokkin, Chosenese patriot, who was assassinated in Shanghai in 1894, will be held on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. at the Shinjoji Temple, Hongo-ku. He was a well known figure in paving the way for the strengthening of Japanese-Chosenese relations.

Reich Attacks Crush Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

district, about 60 kilometers northeast of Bryansk. Fighting has also been resumed in the North Caucasian front.

Jizdra Push Launched

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—German forces in the central front commenced a fierce offensive against Soviet forces in the Jizdra area yesterday, it is reported from Moscow.

Soviet Towns Taken

Mainichi

BERLIN, March 24.—German units northwest of Kursk are steadily pressing the Soviet forces, and yesterday, they succeeded in capturing several small towns in that area, according to German authorities.

More Women in U.S. Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—Since the outbreak of the war, women have entered various occupational fields in increasing numbers due to the absorption of men into the army according to dispatches from Washington.

The United States Post Office authorities disclosed on March 24 that already about 14,000 women had replaced men in the post office since the war started. The ratio of men and women workers in this field now stands at two to one.

Meanwhile, the Post Office authorities plan to mobilize another 19,000 women for the post office jobs. It is not difficult to surmise that in the future, post office duties will be dispatched almost entirely by women workers alone.

N. China Donating Planes

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 23.—A plane donation campaign has been set afoot by the various bodies and organizations of North China in support of the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia. The campaign aims at raising $200,000.

Pu Setting Up Bureau

HANGCHOW, March 23.—Pu Yuhua, newly-appointed Director of the projected Economic Bureau of the Chekiang Provincial Government, has arrived here from Nanking and is making preparations to inaugurate the Bureau at an early date.

INDIA OFFICIALS SNUB MOSLEMS

Proposal Turned Down Of Discussing Military Problems

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 24.—As the Federal Legislature of India rejected today the proposal submitted by the Moslem League demanding the general discussion of all military problems, the Moslem League has decided not to send its representatives to committees concerning military affairs, it is reported from New Delhi.

White Book Issued

The Indian Government today issued a 50,000-word White Book as previously announced for the object of rationalizing the atrocious oppression on Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian public, it is reported from New Delhi, reports Domei.

The White Book explains the reason for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of the National Congress Party.

"Since Gandhi demanded on April 19, last year, that Britain should withdraw from India, it has become the aim of the Indian National Congress headed by the Mahatma to throw India into a state of confusion and anarchism," the White Book claims. "Therefore, the arrest of Gandhi and leaders of the National Congress Party was made on August 9 to forestall this plan."

The White Book goes on to say that only several hundred were arrested, in an attempt to cover up the fact that a much larger number of persons were arrested.

Then, the White Book claimed that even judging from the casualties caused in Madras, Bombay and Bihar provinces, it is seen that the Indian National Congress attempted to disturb peace and order, and that although the Government obtained proof in this regard, they would not be presented until the proper moment had arrived.

All in all, the White Book tries to put all the blame for the disturbances which broke out in India upon Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of the National Congress party.

New Expenditure Set

The Indian Federal Legislature approved an additional expenditure of 15,000,000 rupees to meet outlays necessitated by "unexpected developments" which may confront the Indian Police during the 1942-43 fiscal year, it is reported from New Delhi. Most of this expenditure will be utilized for the oppression of public disturbances, reports Domei.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

each and whatever success the Soviets gained in the winter campaign has been due to the fact that they still possessed enough margin of strength to make effective use of the winter season. The Red Army was unusually powerful in its last winter campaign, as the Germans frankly admit, because its strength in reserve was greater than expected.

It is to be imagined that in launching the winter counter-offensive, the Soviets had secretly banked up their fighting strength, deliberately led the Germans into the hinterland, made the Germans extend their commissary line, otherwise prepared conditions favorable to themselves, waited for the winter to come and then all at once unleashed their accumulated fighting strength on the Germans.

The main objective of the Germans in the summer campaign last year, on the other hand, was to dry up the sources of Soviet fighting strength and capture the vital Russian resource areas. As a preliminary to attaining to this end, the main force of the Soviet Army had to be repulsed. It was therefore anticipated that a decisive battle would be fought between the main force of the Germans seeking to capture the vital resource centers and the main force of the Russians determined to stop them. But at the time of the German advance southward last summer there was no such decisive battle between the main forces and the Soviets avoided such major engagements until the coming of winter. It was only then that the Soviets put forth their full energy.

If our surmise is correct, the fact that the counter-offensive of the Soviets seems lately to have struck bottom and the German offensive is steadily growing in fury is not necessarily due to the change of season but fundamentally due to the relative strengths of the contending forces. Even though the melting-season began a little earlier this year in southern Russia, it must be remembered that the German counter-offensive had begun already toward the end of February and the Soviet impetus slackened already in the midst of the winter campaign. This shows that weather is not an absolute factor.

E. Asia's Betrayers

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Three years have already gone by since Mr. Wang Ching-wei and his comrades eluded the vigilant eyes of their virtual jailers and escaped from Chungking to Hanoi and established the National Government at Nanking under the banner of "Defense of Greater East Asia." Much water has flowed under the bridge and world-historic changes have taken place in that interval.

In these three years the National Government has built up unshakable foundations for the future in military and civil administration, social welfare, public security, foreign relations and finance. Its progress has been so rapid that it has been able to stand up as a full-fledged State to declare war on the United States and Britain for the lasting peace of East Asia. What greater glory could have New China wished?

For a full century since the Opium War the Chinese race had aspired to throw off the foreign yoke and to wipe out the shame that had been thrust on it by the blue-eyed devils. Day by day the history of shame is being replaced by a history of glory.

In the first place, China has been liberated from the Anglo-American policy of partitioning East Asia. Secondly, the way has been opened for China to cooperate with Japan. Thirdly, China can now visualize a state of co-prosperity with Manchoukuo, Thailand, Burma and other Great East Asia nations. Fourthly, it is on its way to the construction of a China true to itself as a member of the East Asia family of nations. Fifthly, it has freed itself from all inequality in international relations. Sixthly, it is now in a position to achieve its aspirations and ideals on its own initiative and industry. Who would not rejoice over such splendid achievements.

Chungking leaders, however, are content to do the bidding of the United States and Britain even in the face of this great good fortune to the rest of China. They are trying to sell their own country and East Asia down the river. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen once declared that East Asia is an East Asia for the East Asiatics. Were not "co-prosperity of East Asia" and "security of East Asia" the cries of the 400,000,000 Chinese throughout contemporary history? Has not "regulation of Sino-Japanese relations" been a great task before the two countries for some 2,000 years?

Chungking has forgotten China's place in East Asia. It has lost its own identity. Relying on Anglo-American arms, strategy and leadership, it subsists in a remote corner of East Asia and is killing its own countrymen and having its own countrymen killed.

'The Anglo-American High Command is skilled in the art of making other nations fight its battles. In the first Great War, it was not their arms that made the Kaiser wave the white flag but the armed strengths of France, Russia and Japan. In the present European War, Poland, Belgium, Holland and France have all been sacrificed so that Britain may still subsist. Britain and the United States are now driving the Soviet Union and Chungking to the firing line so that they may keep at a safe distance. While their dupes are strong enough to fight on, they flatter them mightily but once they are wounded and not likely to prove very useful any longer, they change their attitude in a twinkling and cast them off like old lovers. "Selling dog meat under the sign of a sheep's head" is an old Chinese saying most befitting Anglo-American policy. The peace terms imposed by the Allies on Germany in the first Great War are a case in point. London's betrayal of Italy is also well known. Into the same trap Chungking is now falling. Who would not regret such a plight even for Chungking-ruled China?

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

TO LET
One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

FOE DISCUSSES POST-WAR PLAN

British Press Outlines Text Similar To Wilson's Points

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—A number of absurd post-war programs have already been discussed by the Washington and London Government leaders, and now it appears that the United States and Britain have one more "unique" post-war plan to boast to the world.

A London telegram reaching here reveals that British political circles, holding that the Atlantic Charter is insufficient to create an ideal world, assert that the anti-Axis nations should speedily decide on a general outline for settling various post-war problems patterning them after Wilson's "14-Point Declaration" which was issued at the time of the last World War. However, in view of the bitter experience Britain tasted on the occasion of the last World War due to America's non observance of the Wilson doctrine, British political quarters are of the opinion that this specific post-war plan should be fully discussed with President Roosevelt and the American Congress before deciding on any concrete measures. And it is presumed that British Foreign Secretary Eden, now in Washington, is also negotiating with the American authorities with such an idea in mind.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to observe that the British weekly, Economist, absurdly elaborates on an anti-Axis Powers' peace plan after the present war which they claim to be comparable to Wilson's "14-Point Declaration." The magazine contends that the following issues are absolutely essential for the successful execution of the peace programs: 1) Disarmament problem and the treatment of the defeated after the war; 2) The establishment of an international police; 3) Regulations governing the operation of the said police; 4) Declaration on rights and duties of various minor nations; 5) The establishment of such an organization as the League of Nations; 6) The establishment of new definitions concerning various rights like the "four kinds of liberties" advocated by Roosevelt; 7) The establishment of anti-Axis Powers' policies for rescuing various nations now under the domination of Axis Powers; 8) International trade and commerce; 9) Clarification of policies which "have nations" should assume toward "have-nots."

The London Times, too, supporting the Economist's assertions, is reportedly discussing the reconstruction problem of various countries under the Axis domination.

Well-informed quarters opine that the bringing up of the hackneyed Wilson doctrine at this late hour eloquently bespeaks the wishful intention of the British to adjust divergence of views between the London and Washington Government leaders by some means.

Glider Training Field Planned

To increase public interest and enthusiasm in aviation, plans for the construction of a 300,000 "tsubo" glider training field in Yoda-mura, Chiba, have been formally adopted, according to the Asahi.

Actual construction will be initiated early in April with the first stage of its construction scheduled for completion by the end of the year. According to the plan, the field upon completion will be equipped with both a training hall and a model airfield for children.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 282, 350.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5897, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 54848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1779.
YOKOHAMA: 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE: 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Army Authorities In S. China Explain Aim of New Action

(Continued From Page 1)

basic currency of our friendly Power China, should be used.

"As has been repeatedly declared before, the value of the C.R.B. notes will be maintained by the authorities of the two countries concerned, and the present exchange rate of 100 yuan against 18 yen will remain absolutely immutable hereafter. We sincerely hope that all will place trust in the Governments of Japan and China and use C.R.B. notes in their public and private life hereafter and enhance the credit of the C.R.B. notes and thereby contribute further to economic development of China."

Casablanca Base Setup

A naval base has been established at Casablanca, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a telegram from Washington.

Rear-Admiral John L. Hull has been appointed to the command of the new base and will concurrently assume command of the newly-organized naval squadron which will patrol the waters off the western coast of Africa.

THE
Sumitomo Bank
LIMITED
Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 66,040,000

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Karume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

From March 25th to 30th
A French Picture
"La Vida es un Tango"
At the
SANNOMIYA EIGAKAN
SANNOMIYA, KOBE

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 15,801 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

U. S. AIR CHIEF ADMITS DIFFICULTY IN SENDING AIRCRAFT TO CHUNGKING

Low Morale of American Air Force in China Is Revealed

AVOIDS NIPPON UNITS

Recent Reorganization Fails To Eliminate Weakness, Observers Aver

Domei

NANKING, March 23.—The strategic weakness of the American air force in China, as well as its low morale, was revealed today by quarters close to the Japanese Army here.

The same quarters pointed out that on February 10 the United States reorganized its air force in China, as a result of which the United States 14th Air Force in China has been brought under the command of Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, while the United States' 10th Air Force in India is under the command of Brigadier-General Clement Bissal, both of whom are directly responsible to Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in India, China and Burma.

It appears that the United States Air Force is still being stationed in Kunming and bases west of this city, the same quarters said, for once in a while American planes show up in the direction of the Sino-Burmese border.

Explaining that the development of the United States Air Force in China reflects the guiding policy of the American high command in its war against Japan, the same sources said the growth of the American air force in China may be divided into three stages of development, namely:

The first stage: In this stage the American air force consisted of volunteers and constituted the nucleus of the present United States air force in China. The period of the volunteer system ran from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to the early part of July, 1942. In this period, instead of sending regular members of the American air force to China, American volunteer airmen chiefly devoted their time in training Chungking units and also in replenishing necessary materials. The brunt of the fighting against the Japanese was carried on by the Chungking air force.

Although its war preparations were still insufficient at that period, the United States' attempt to encircle Japan from the Chinese continental bases was gradually taking shape. Therefore, had the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia been delayed, a large number of American planes would have been transported into Chungking via the Burma supply route, and it is easy to imagine that with the outbreak of the war the United States air force could have deployed its power against the Japanese on the Chinese continent, as well as against the Japanese occupied territories in the Southern Regions, the same sources pointed out.

In the above is to be seen the miscalculation of the United States in its war against Japan and a lack of air preparedness on the part of the United States, they added.

In these circumstances, it is only natural that no marked activities could be seen on the part of the United States volunteer air force in Chungking in this period, they said.

The second stage: This covers the period from the early part of July, 1942 to the early part of March this year. In this period the American air force in China was re-named the American Expeditionary Air Force to China and waged guerilla air warfare against Japan with the 23rd Pursuit Squadron and bombers. In this period also, the volunteer system was dissolved, and the United States established a regular American air force and reinforced it, it was said.

This was probably done, these circles said, from the necessity of having to use China as the base of operations against Japan in case the United States lost its foothold in the Southern Regions. However, at this period it was still impossible for the United States to build up an air force in China which was sufficient to meet Japan's air force. The reasons for this may be sought in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Prime Minister Tojo Speaking at Diet On Recent Measures

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will explain the recent Government measures submitted to and passed by the Diet in speeches to be delivered at the plenary sessions of both houses of the Imperial Diet today, it is learned. As the formal closing ceremony will be held on March 26, all remaining business will be cleared up by the Diet today, with the various committees which have been deliberating upon the remaining important matters to submit reports to the two houses for final voting.

NORTH CHINA PUSHES IRRIGATION PROGRAM

Water-Course to Link Yellow River With Grand Canal To Boost Water Supply

Domei

PEKING, March 23.—By constructing a 500 kilometer watercourse connecting the Yellow River with the Grand Canal, the North China authorities plan to provide adequate irrigation for the paddy-fields in the Tientsin area.

Paddy-fields in the Tientsin area totalling approximately 20,000 hectares have been heretofore irrigated by the Hai River and the Grand Canal. Those two, particularly the latter, however, have been subsiding year after year since the change of the course of the Yellow River and it has become difficult to ensure the supply of water for irrigation purposes in the Tientsin area.

In view of this fact, the Construction Office drew up plans some time ago to close the Poyang Dam with a view to discharging the water therein into the Tatsing River as the occasion demands and to divert the water of the Yellow River into the Grand Canal.

As prearranged, work for the closing of the Poyang Dam was completed toward the end of February this year. As to diverting the water of the Yellow River into the Grand Canal, however, the flow of its water into various canals in North China had to be taken into consideration. The authorities therefore made a change in the plans so that the water of the Yellow River will flow into the Grand Canal in spring next year.

As an emergency measure, the authorities have decided to divert the water of the muddy area between Tientsin and Yangtsun along the Yungtin River into the Grand Canal.

In order to lead the water of the Yellow River into the Grand Canal, a waterway approximately 500 kilometers in length must be constructed from a point north of Chengchow, Hoanan Province, to the Grand Canal via Sinsiang, Honan Province.

In the event of the completion of the construction work, which is expected to require 6,000,000 man-days, water from the Yellow River will flow into the Grand Canal at the rate of 40 cubic meters per second. The 500 kilometer watercourse will be ready for use by May next year.

In the various districts which have been suffering from a shortage of irrigation water since the appearance of the new Yellow River, the new watercourse is expected to contribute much to the increase in the yield of rice.

Furthermore, North China will be able to enjoy good water transportation facilities as a large number of canals will be brought into contact with each other. From this point of view, much importance is attached to the construction of the new watercourse.

U.S. BANS USE OF BRASS

Various steps are being taken in the United States to economize the consumption of brass in order to meet the acute shortage of that metal, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

The decree issued on March 23 by the United States Wartime Production Bureau banned the use of brass in the electrotypes used in printing and ordered the use of plastic types in place of the brass, it was also revealed by a telegram from Washington.

Large Force Impossible Without Burma Route, Says Gen. Arnold

NOT ENOUGH PLANES

Discouraging Statement Is Made at Dinner Honoring Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek

Extreme difficulty in supplying Chungking with aircraft and gasoline was explained by General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, at a meeting recently held in honor of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek under the sponsorship of New York citizens, it is reported from New York, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on March 22.

Stressing the difficulty of maintaining a large air force in China merely by means of supply through air transportation, General Arnold declared that real aid to Chungking and the bombing of the Japanese mainland from air bases in China will not be realized before the Burma Route is reopened and the land supply transportation materialized.

Explaining his opinion regarding the supply to Chungking, Arnold is reported as having declared as follows:

"In the first place, the United States is now fighting on nine battle fronts and cannot afford to concentrate large numbers of aircraft particularly on one of them. In addition to this, various types of airplanes are constructed so as to suit the particular fronts.

"Secondly, inasmuch as the air routes in India and China lead over mountains higher than the Rockies, the engines of aircraft are frozen during flight in winter and in summer, thunderstorms and hurricanes greatly hinder the operation.

"Thirdly, because Chungking has not a drop of gasoline, all fuel used in China has to be supplied by air.

"Fourthly, if 400 bombers and 100 fighters are to be maintained in air bases in China and if each of them is to carry out 15 operations per month, they need gasoline totaling 75,000 tons a month as well as large amounts of bombs and arms. Moreover, the above estimation is made, excluding the aircraft to be used for other purposes than military operations.

"It must be noted that a four-engined large-sized transport plane has the net loading capacity of only six tons. Therefore, in order to supply 75,000 tons of gasoline per month by air, more than 1,000 transports of this type have to be operated more than 12 times."

Chungking Left in Cold

Nonchalance of the Anglo-American Governments concerning aid to the Chungking regime has been further displayed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on Sunday, which disregarded the Chungking regime in the anti-Axis affairs in Europe, and by the American magazine, Newsweek, which exposed that the United States Government has no intention of sending supplies to the Chiang regime, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Newsweek reported that the hapless Chungking regime has whimpered to the Anglo-American authorities in Washington and London, begging for the supply of arms and ammunition by utilizing every conceivable scheme to secure aid but getting no results.

The journal further published the reasoning of the Chungking authorities, who claimed that Chungking troops are stationed in the border district of Burma, fighting to recapture Burma, and that with the annihilation of the Japanese troops in this area, the Burma route can be reopened.

Meanwhile, Chungking officials are complaining that the supplies which have reached Chungking were only those that were sent to the American air forces stationed there, and further grumbled that the United States officials in Washington are not so enthusiastic about aiding Chungking, believing they would get nothing in return for their efforts.

To Study Japanese

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—The Women's Welfare Association has sponsored an elementary Japanese class for women at its premises and classes will begin on April 1.

BURMA ADOPTS NEW PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION

Policy in Accordance With Country's Role as Member Of Co-Prosperity Sphere

MORE STUDYING JAPANESE

Primary, Middle Schools Reopen With Complete Reorientation in System

By Domei Correspondent

RANGOON, March 23.—With peace and order being restored throughout Burma with surprising rapidity, thanks to the wholehearted cooperation between the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration and Burma's Administrative Council, the greater part of the 6,700 primary and middle schools in the country already have been opened and the majority of the students formerly enrolled at these institutions have resumed their daily studies.

The curriculum offered at these public schools, however, is not that of prewar days, for the educational policy of Burma has since undergone a complete reorientation. Burma today is not the Burma of yesteryears when British dominated the land, and naturally, all the ideological elements of Anglo-American taint that were formerly given prominence, have been completely eradicated.

This change has been effected under the directions given by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, under date of August 1 last year, when the new Administrative Council of Burma was instituted.

Necessity Pointed Out

It is recalled that Lieutenant-General Iida on that occasion clearly pointed out that the educational policy of Burma must of necessity be reorientated in line with Burma's new role as a proud member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, independent, responsible and fully dependable. It was then also pointed out that Anglo-American influences should be eradicated completely for the good of both Burma and all others of Asia.

Happily, Prime Minister Ba Maw, Ba Ulin, Director of Education and others readily responded with full collaboration, as such had been their ambition even in the days of British domination. Text books were revised, with undesirable parts taken out and new thoughts put in their places to foster racial pride and healthy ambition in the young minds of Burma.

It is noteworthy that under the new revised education system aiming at the complete eradication of the Anglo-American educational influence, the school hours for the English language have been restricted to only two hours a week.

English Optional

This is a radical change when compared with the days when Burma's education was carried out

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY SCRIP IN CHINA TO SEE NO NEW ISSUES

Announced by Finance, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries On Wednesday

TO BE EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

Move Does Not Affect Circulation of Existing Currency; C.R.B. Notes Bolstered

Beginning April 1, fresh issues of military scrip will be discontinued in Central and South China in view of the fact that the foundations of economic autonomy have been consolidated under the wartime economic system established by the National Government, it was announced jointly by the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Wednesday.

This epochal step has become possible only a little over two months after the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia, because of the rapid progress of the preparations for a strong wartime monetary structure since then, it was stated.

Abolition of the military scrip issue system signifies the completion of currency unification in Central and South China by means of the Central Reserve Bank note and also the firm establishment of the foundations of the Central Reserve Bank and strengthening of the credit of its issues, it was disclosed.

Under this new ruling, disbursements from the state treasury, bank deposits, bank loans, exchange and other payments will no longer be made in military scrip, as a matter of principle, but only in Central Reserve Bank notes, beginning April 1. Even after the enforcement of this measure, however, it is not intended that all the military scrip in circulation should be collected or that the assets and liabilities in terms of the military scrip be revalued in terms of the Central Reserve Bank note. The circulation of the existing military scrip and assets and liabilities in terms of that currency will still be recognized. In short, it is intended that a state where the Central Reserve Bank note alone is used should gradually be brought about, it was said.

Concerning the measure, the Finance Ministry authorities and Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, issued statements Wednesday afternoon.

Finance Ministry Statement

The statement of the Finance Ministry authorities follows:

"Since the founding of the Central Reserve Bank in January, 1941, the National Government of the Chinese Republic has striven to develop and strengthen that bank and to extend the field of circulation of its issues. The Japanese Government accorded the fullest measure of cooperation to the National Government and the Central Reserve Bank.

"Inasmuch as the foundations of the bank have grown sufficiently strong and as the occasion is propitious for further cooperative efforts, we have decided to discon-

(Continued on Page 2)

Roosevelt's Popularity Declines As Critics Hit President's Tactics

F.D.R. Accused of Using Office of War Information for Furthering Fourth Term Chances; Vicious Use Of Political Appointments Flayed by Many

At no time in the past has President Roosevelt been more unpopular than he is today, Domei reported from Buenos Aires under date of March 23.

At every turn one comes across signs of the lowering of the President in the estimation of his countrymen, the report said. The dispatch adds:

"The tale of the steady decline in the President's influence with the general American public is told by the fact that the forces in Congress opposed to the Roosevelt Administration are gaining in strength constantly. At the moment the President is being attacked for the policy followed in dealing with personnel affairs. Washington dispatches indicate that unless the President does something about the situation he will find his position untenable.

"The ineffectualness of the Office of War Information is said to be one of the causes for the President's growing unpopularity with his fellow-countrymen. This office was set up in the summer of last year on the merger of a number of Government organs for collecting information and disseminating propaganda reports. Elmer Davis was placed in charge of the organization. At the time the office was created, Congressional circles were enthusiastic over it. The House of Representatives hoped greater things of it than the Senate did. 'The most constructive arrangement,' was the term used by the House Appropriations Committee in referring to the office in its report on the results of its examination of the proposed expenses of the organization.

"It was not long before the office forgot to handle the business for which it had been created. It rapidly developed into an organ for placing the Roosevelt Administration in good standing with the public. When the office went out of the way to send out literature in praise

(Continued on Page 2)

OFFICERS, MEN HONORED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE IN SHANTUNG CAMPAIGN

CITATION

**"Sub-Lieutenant Nakamura and 16 men under him;
Sub-Lieutenant Okumura and another, all of the
Ikeda Company of the Okunaka Unit:**

"The above, while engaged in the second campaign to mop up the Communist troops early in November, 1941, started a vigorous attack on the First Brigade of the Shantung Forces entrenched in positions on the 560-Meter Height southwest of Kwanchuan, Liuchuan, in Mengying Prefecture, Shantung Province, November 7. In the attack the above as sub-companies on the foremost firing line of the Ikeda Company of the Okunaka Unit conducted fierce operations against the enemy firmly entrenched in natural fastnesses on a precipice, about 20 meters high, near the mountain summit. Stirred to greater efforts by the enemy's stubborn resistance, the sub-company commanders and all the men under them carried out a daring feat of climbing the precipice at about 6:30 p.m. taking advantage of an unguarded moment of the enemy and darted into the southwest corner of the enemy positions, occupying it. In the meantime, the enemy assumed a furious counter-offensive with the result that our side suffered many casualties. Our men, however, were raised to even greater fighting spirit. They eventually broke through the enemy's solid defensive positions consisting of several lines and wrested the 560-Meter Height from the enemy.

"The companies subsequently stood gallantly against the several ensuing offensives of the enemy throughout the night and held their occupied positions. At dawn the companies, further resisting the enemy offensive, opened the doors of the walled town from the inside and succeeded in leading the main Japanese Forces into it, thereby making sure quick occupation of the town. This gallant feat facilitated the future operations of the Japanese Forces.

"The virile fighting spirit of the sub-company commanders and their command, as above stated, combined with the hard and gallant fighting of the men under them contributed a great deal to the strategy and fightings of our Forces. Their exploits were really outstanding.

"Wherefore, the citation thus is hereby issued.

April 22, 1942,

Commander of Army Forces."

Citation to 2 Sub-Lieutenants and Subordinates Reaches the Throne

TOOK ENEMY HEIGHT

Imperial Troops Scaled Sheer Cliffs in Face of Fire to Win Objective

The citation granted to Sub-lieutenants Takaji Nakamura and Fusaichi Okumura and 16 of their subordinates for meritorious services rendered in the Second South Shantung punitive campaign in November, 1941 has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced Wednesday.

The sub-lieutenants and their subordinates, belonging to the Ikeda Company of the Okunaka Unit, overcame an overwhelmingly superior number of the enemy entrenched in solid positions in the wild mountains in the Kwanchuan area in Liuchuan, in Mengying Prefecture, Shantung Province. As members of a first-line sub-company these men took the enemy by surprise and forced their way up the sheer cliffs guarding the enemy's strategic stronghold and occupied the 560-Meter Hill.

In the night that followed, the sub-company was cut off from all contact with the main strength of their unit, but with solid unity and a furious show of fighting spirit it repulsed every enemy counter-attack. With the coming of dawn the sub-company succeeded in opening the gates to the citadel, allowing comrade troops to annihilate the enemy and completely occupy the 560-Meter Hill.

In November, 1941, in the Second South Shantung campaign, the Yamanouchi punitive unit was carrying out punitive and pacification operations in the mountainous areas east of Hsintai and Mengying. On November 6, mopping-up operations were started against the enemy entrenched in strong positions throughout the area east of Kuochiachuan. The Okunaka unit in the afternoon of the same day attacked the enemy entrenched upon a hill about 3 kilometers northeast of Chunchuan, but because the attack did not progress satisfactorily it ceased attack by command with the coming of night.

Unit Leads Attack

At 5 a.m. on the following day, November 7, the unit left to attack the 560-Meter Hill south of Liuchuan in Kwanchuan and together with the Kato unit coming over into this action, completed preparations for the attack. The Okunaka unit at 11:30 a.m. gathered in a depression 1 kilometer southwest of 560-Meter Hill. As a result of reconnaissance it was found that the enemy was atop a 20-meter high cliff near the top of the height, and that in front of the Okunaka unit lay only one road, leading to the southern entrance. The road was hollowed out and anyone advancing on it would be open to concentrated enemy fire. And a solid citadel wall was built in that area, and even if a gate were occupied successfully it would be necessary to climb sheer cliffs in order to reach the summit of the height.

In face of this difficult situation the unit had only six mountain gun shrapnel shells, and had no way to attack to destroy the citadel gate. Thus it was decided that the unit would take the enemy by surprise by choosing as its point of attack the southwest salient position where the cliff was steepest, and a point some distance northward. The Ikeda company was ordered to the extreme right first line, and the Hamano unit to the extreme left.

The two first line companies, left at 3:30 p.m. covered by the bombing and machine-gunning of three comrade planes, and taking advantage of the topography climbed the steep incline. The Ikeda unit reached the foot of the cliff at about 5 p.m. To charge the southwest salient position was regarded as possible but cliffs guarded every other point and even ladders could not be used. The company could not help placing the stress of its attack on the southwest salient position.

The Nakamura sub-company,

(Continued on Page 2)

PRE-WAR SITUATION AT HAWAII REVEALED

America Was in State of War 10 Days Before Debacle At Pearl Harbor

The United States had been in a state of war 10 days before Pearl Harbor, according to the revelations of an American naval officer published in the Saturday Evening Post read in Congress just before it adjourned at the end of last year, says a Washington dispatch relayed to Domei from Buenos Aires on March 22.

It appears that the United States could never live down the fact that it was caught unawares at Pearl Harbor, for the causes of that colossal defeat are still being debated in that country. On the day that the 77th session of United States Congress adjourned at the end of last year, Representative Martin Sweeny, Democrat, read out an article in the Saturday Evening Post written by Lieutenant Clarence Dickson, of the United States navy, clarifying the fact that the United States had been in a state of war 10 days before the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the Pacific Fleet. He is said to have demanded a strict investigation into the facts of the matter at the next session of Congress.

The article in question said in substance:

"We left Pearl Harbor on November 28 on patrol flight. Before we took off, Admiral William Frederic Halsey, commander of the naval air force, warned us to keep our mission strictly secret no matter what happened. In order that our secrets should be safeguarded, we were ordered to shoot at sight and send down or sink anything in the air or on the water."

After reading this article, Representative Sweeny declared that if the article were not true, Lieutenant Dickson should be court-martialed and the Saturday Evening Post banned from publication, but if it were true the United States fighting forces must have been in a state of war 10 days before Pearl Harbor. Consequently it would be utterly incomprehensible how the United States army and navy could have been taken by surprise at all. The authorities should look closely into the matter, Sweeny demanded.

BA MAW TO WITNESS DIET SESSION TODAY

Yokosuka Naval Station Visited by Party Yesterday; Tani, Aoki to Be Hosts Tonight

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and the three members of the visiting party from Burma are scheduled to visit the House of Peers of the Imperial Diet for inspection this morning.

The Burmese Prime Minister will also receive a group of Japanese newspapermen for interview at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall. In the afternoon the party will go through the Japan Steel Tube Company and Tamagawa machine factory of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd.

Prime Minister Ba Maw and the three other visitors will be the guests of honor at a dinner to be held under the joint sponsorship of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 6:30 p.m. today.

Prime Minister Ba Maw and the other members of the visiting Burmese party, visited the Yokosuka Naval Station Wednesday morning and were greatly impressed. The visitors were invited to a luncheon party by the Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and entrained for Tokyo at 2:34 p.m.

P.I. PHONE OFFICES READY

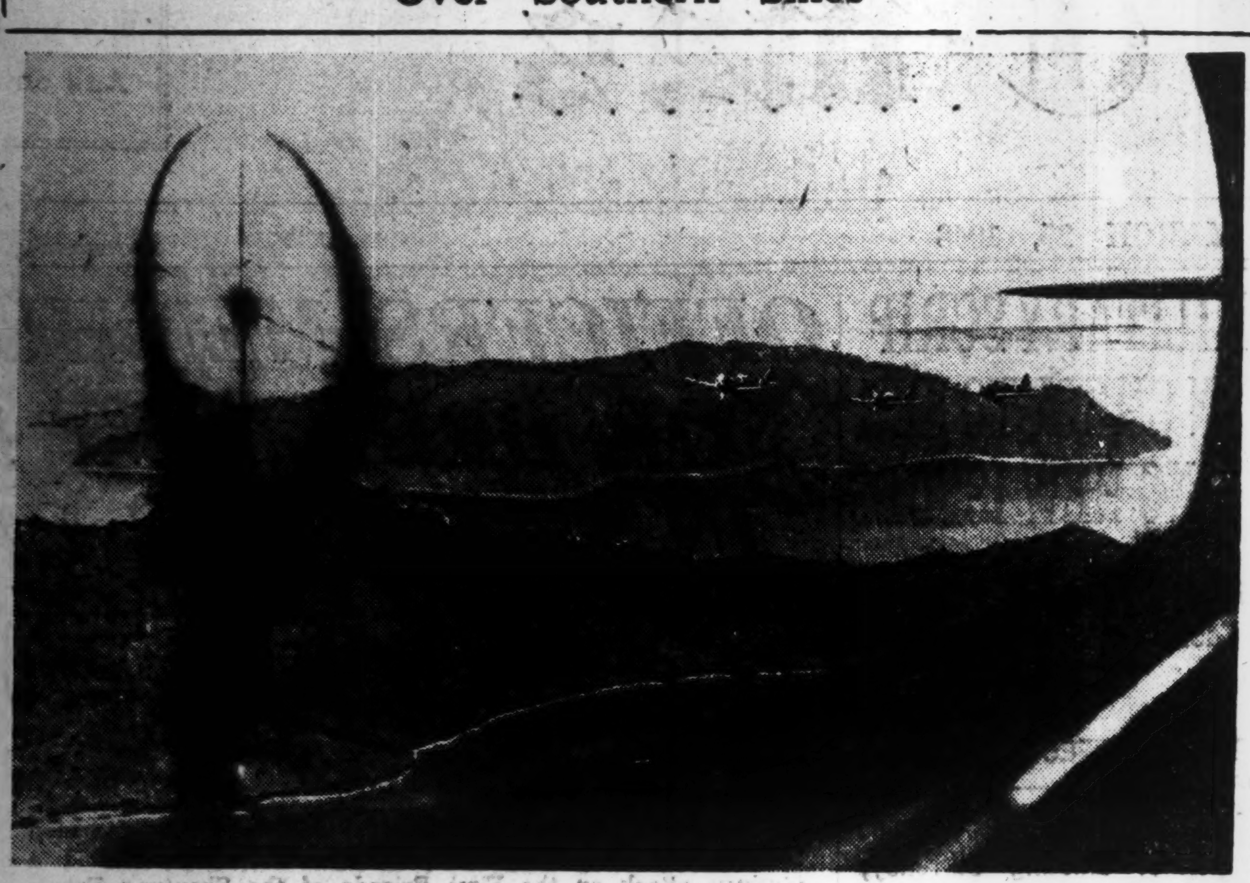
Also Opening Telegraph Bureaus in Many Cities

Domei

MANILA, March 24.—The Communications Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines will open additional telegraph bureaus and telephone exchanges from tomorrow in order to facilitate communications in the Islands.

The telegraph and telephone bureaus to be opened will be located in San Fernando, La Union Province; Tagudin, Ilocos Sur Province; Los Banos, Laguna Province; and Pasig, Rizal Province, while the telephone exchanges to begin operations will be in Taal, Batangas Province; Pagsanjan, Laguna Province; and Bulan in Sorsogon Province.

Over Southern Skies



Swift winged units of the Imperial Japanese Navy roar through Southern skies in unrelenting action against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CANTONESE THRONG TO SEE BATTLE FILM

Movie on Pearl Harbor, Malai Attacks Draws Capacity Audiences Daily

Domei

CANTON, March 22.—Capacity audiences running up to 6,000 Cantonese are daily packing the Kwangchow Theater here to witness the reproduction on the screen of the spectacular attack on Pearl Harbor and the Sea Battle off Malai.

The picture, which is considered one of the greatest Japanese productions to reach the continent, was released for a five-day showing at the Kwangchow Theater on March 20, but tickets have already been sold out. As a result, there has arisen a strong public demand for the extention of its showing.

Observers here attribute the entusiasm of the movie-going public for the picture to the growing war spirit aroused by the entry of the National Government of China into the War of Greater East Asia as well as to the stirring qualities of the picture itself.

Burma Adopts New Program For Education

(Continued from Page 1)

mainly through the aid of the English language. Moreover, the English language, together with the German and Italian languages, have been placed under the optional list. In contrast, the Japanese language has been placed on the compulsory list, and Japanese lessons are given several hours a week even for the first year primary school children.

In the meantime, the Education authorities with a view to popularizing the Japanese language among the general Burmese public are planning to establish 50 Japanese language schools at various places in Burma, including the Shan States. The 50 Japanese language schools are expected to open one by one upon the arrival in Rangoon from Japan of 24 Japanese teachers who are assigned to the task of spreading the Japanese language in Burma. The Burmese education authorities already have appropriated the necessary funds for the opening of the above mentioned language schools.

On the other hand, at present some 1,500 Burmese students are earnestly studying the Japanese language in the Japanese language school which was opened at Rangoon by the Japanese Military authorities in June last year. Besides that school, there are a number of private Japanese language schools in Rangoon, and at these schools the young and old, including several men over 60 years old, are ardently learning the Japanese language and are generally attaining favorable results.

To Be Amalgamated

These private-owned schools will be amalgamated with the aforementioned 50 Japanese schools to be established shortly in Rangoon and elsewhere.

Thus, with the gradual popularization of the Japanese language, the Burmese are expected to gain a deeper insight into the true Japanese character and the Japanese spirit, and as a result, Burmese ties with Japan will be even further strengthened.

One of the noteworthy characteristics of the present educational renovation in Burma is the importance which the education authorities are placing on spiritual education. One of the big defects of Burmese education in the past was the stress laid on the pursuance of knowledge with Anglo-American methods of education.

In order to bolster spiritual education, the authorities concerned, since January last year, have been re-educating school teachers at the teacher's training school at Rangoon. At this school, U Ba Ulin, Director of Education and other leading members of Burma's Administrative Council as well as the Japanese military administrators are engaged in the re-education of the young Burmese teachers.

Spiritual Cooperation Pushed

On the other hand, the Burmese East Asia Young Men's League, which was organized in Rangoon in June last year under the direction of Thakin Mya, Director of Home Affairs, Thakin Tun Thon, Director of Agriculture, and others, is actively engaged in a nation-wide movement to effect closer spiritual cooperation between Japan and Burma.

At present, more than 4,000 young Burmese belong to this League and they are actively engaged in the aforementioned movement at their 40 local branches throughout the country.

In addition to this movement, the League members also have been active in the important task of strengthening air defense against the inhuman bombings upon Burma's cities by Anglo-American planes. Recently they also voluntarily participated in the railway and highway construction work.

Under these conditions, the future activities of the members of this League is being watched with great expectations.

To Study in Japan

Meanwhile, in compliance with the wishes of Prime Minister Ba Maw, 15 picked Burmese students will be sent to Japan for study in the near future. These students will engage in their respective studies in engineering, science, agriculture and education while in Japan.

On the other hand, a shipbuilding school is now open in Rangoon for young men and another shipbuilding school will be shortly established in this city by the municipal authorities.

Various colleges and universities in Burma, however, will not be opened for the time being pending the completion of arrangements for their re-opening.

SURVIVOR RELATES ATTACK ON CONVOY

Terrifying Number of German U-Boats Gathered for Battle; Confirms Reich Bulletin

A lucky survivor of the recent furious German submarine onslaught against a huge convoy of anti-Axis transports confirmed the report of the Reichsfuehrer's headquarters which revealed that 32 ships were sunk by the German submarines, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm Monday.

"A terrifying number of German U-boats gathered for the attack against our convoy," declared the fortunate survivor in depicting the fierce attack. He further explained that the transports were convoyed by powerful war vessels and warplanes, but the relentless assaults of the Reich undersea craft inflicted severe losses to the transports.

U-Boat Fear Expressed

Under stress of the intensified Axis submarine operations against the anti-Axis marine traffic, Emory Land, chief of the United States Maritime Commission, emphasized, "Victories cannot be gained with only airplanes, convoyed transports and rubber—ultimate victory can be achieved only through superiority in the number of troops and ships," it was reported by a Washington correspondent of the Daily Sketch, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei Monday.

Land further lamented: "Even if a submarine is attacked by a corvette or an airplane, the sinking of the submarine cannot be positively confirmed by these craft. The German undersea craft are extremely clever in their operations and can readily outwit the American naval forces. The hide can be brought home from a hunt as the proof of the game, but it is not so in the case of a submarine."

P.I. RAILWAY LINE OPENED

Ceremony Held Feting Operation Of Manila-Legaspi Service

Domei

LEGASPI, March 24.—A ceremony celebrating the opening of the Manila-Legaspi Railway service to traffic was held yesterday starting at 11 a.m. at Legaspi Park with the attendance of Japanese Military Administrators, Commissioner of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare Claro M. Recto and other dignitaries.

Completing their inspection of the Japanese Garrison and the branch of the Military Administration here, the Japanese Military Administrators returned to Manila yesterday.

Nippon Savant Gives Colorful Account Of Language Traits of Tribes in F.I.C.

Kyunosuke Izui, assistant professor in the Arts College of Kyoto Imperial University, and one of the foremost authorities on the study of languages in Japan, who returned from an extensive survey tour of French Indo-China recently, gave a colorful account of the language traits of the various tribes in French Indo-China in his home in Kyoto on Tuesday, declares Domei.

Going to French Indo-China toward the end of last year, Mr. Izui said he made Hanoi his headquarters from where he went far into the interior into the unexplored regions on the upper reaches of the Song Koi (Red) River in Hoa Binh Province. There, risking the danger of becoming infected with malaria, he studied for two weeks the language of the Mong tribe.

In the border city of Lao Kai, he revealed, he studied the various Thai languages of the White Thai Nyang tribe, while on the plateau of Mt. Chhap he studied the dialects of the Miao tribe. The local Annamite dialects were studied in Hue, while in Pnompenh, he was able to study the Cambodian language, and the language of the Cham tribe in the coastal regions of Camranh Bay.

"The influence of the French language in French Indo-China is limited solely to the cities. One step outside the cities and the Annamite language is the common tongue," he said. "The reason why Annamese is the official language among the native people arises from the fact that the French Government used Annamite officials to make contact with the people.

Citing the example of Cochin-China where, although the unearthed relics show the wide use of the Cambodian language previously, the Annamite language prevails today, the language expert stated and there is a close connection between racial expansion and language expansion.

He also cited the example of Northern French Indo-China which strongly shows the influence of the Chinese characters upon its language, and concluded that it was the result of the constant influence which the neighboring large state of China had upon that district.

Mr. Izui then expressed keen interest in the language of the southern tribes which he said showed the powerful influence of Brahmin Buddhism.

"I studied the Cambodian and Annamite languages while I was in Japan from books written by Frenchmen, and they struck me as being difficult languages then. But they are truly simple ones, which is evidence of the wisdom of the theory that those languages which have not yet been studied fully will have to be actually contacted before their true nature can be learned," continued Mr. Izui.

He studied the Laos language among the Miao tribe on the Chhap plateaus, and his opinion is that instead of being one of the Thai languages, as is generally believed, the Laos language is more a branch of the Chinese language.

"The Cham tribe which is today practically limited to the coast region of Camranh Bay offers also an interesting subject for study," he declared.

"The expansion or recession of a language represents the state of strength of its race and in this connection, the southward expansion of the Japanese language with its ideal of Hakko Ichiu is not by any means to be taken lightly."

He stated that the Japanese language is popular in French Indo-China, even in the interior regions and suggested that the best language instructors should be dispatched in order to give the people the best possible training in the Japanese language.

Military Scrip In China to See No New Issues

(Continued From Page 1)

tinue fresh issues of the military scrip in Central and South China as from April 1. Accordingly, disbursements from the state treasury, bank deposits, bank loans, exchange and other payments, in principle, will no longer be made in military scrip but in Central Reserve Bank notes. But even after the abolition of the military scrip, those issues actually in circulation will not be withdrawn at once or assets and liabilities in terms of military scrip turned into those in terms of the military scrip. They will continue to be recognized until by degrees the military scrip is replaced by the Central Reserve Bank note. Funds required for various purposes will be supplied without a hitch through the cooperation of the Chinese authorities, so that the discontinuance of military scrip issues will not entail any inconvenience.

"The exchange rate between the Central Reserve Bank note and the Japanese yen will be fixed at 100 yuan against 18 yen and the method hitherto in use of quoting special exchange rates in accordance with the commodities concerned in regard to import drafts from Central and South China in order to adjust price differences will also be abolished. Imports will be smoothed by suitable manipulation of the Special Account for the Regulation of Exchange and Foreign Trade."

Aoki Adds Comment

Mr. Aoki's statement follows:

"That fresh issues of the military scrip is to be discontinued in Central and South China signifies the completion of currency unification in those regions and it will not only mark as new epoch in the development of the Chinese monetary system but offers evidence of the firm foundations of the Central Reserve Bank and the strengthened credit of its note.

"Only a little over two months have passed since the National Government entered the war but in that interval its wartime economic structure has so rapidly advanced that a National Commercial Control Assembly, the central control machinery over marketing, distribution and domestic trade, has already been established and will be opened to business before long. Accompanying the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the foundations for the development of autonomous economy in China under the National Government are steadily being consolidated. That currency has been unified in Central and South China by means of the Central Reserve Bank note at such a time is deeply significant for the economic construction of wartime China. We look forward to great contributions by China for the prosecution of war as a link in the Greater East Asia front by achieving rapid autonomous development in both goods and monetary economy.

"The exchange rate after the abolition of the military scrip will, of course, be 100 yuan of Central Reserve notes against 18 yen of Japanese currency. It will be our consistent policy to accord the fullest cooperation toward the sound development of the Central Reserve Bank note and the maintenance of its value."

ROOSEVELT LOSING PUBLIC SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1).

of the administration by President Roosevelt and his official family, Congressional circles, especially the Republicans, persuaded themselves that it had entered into a league with the Administration in order to make things easy for those Democrats who were eager to see the President elected to a fourth term.

Britain Hits Organ

"The office is also under the suspicion of a group of countries opposed to the Axis. Britain has flung severe criticism at it. That country is bitter against Mr. Davis, who has allowed his organization to publish information unfavorable to the cause of the anti-Axis group just in order to make it appear to the world that it releases nothing but what is based on fact. The information released by the office which was found utterly unsatisfactory by Britain was about the labor strikes which had broken out in American war industries. Britain protested that this sort of news ought to be suppressed as it would give the world cause to suspect that there was serious friction in the working of the war machinery of the camp opposed to the Axis.

"The failure of the office to enlighten the world on the Atlantic Charter and the policy of America toward Africa is another cause making the anti-Axis countries feel that there is something fundamentally wrong about the office.

"In the past months there has been an accentuation of the tendency for President Roosevelt to consult his own personal interests in making appointments to posts in the Administration. This for the most part is the explanation of the frequency with which the American people are asking themselves whether their country exists for President Roosevelt.

"To this complaint there is given point by the fact that all Democrats who were unsuccessful candidates in the interim Congressional elections of last year have been given fat positions in the Administration. One of those fortunate Congressional failures is James Byrnes, a former member of the House of Representatives. He is now adviser to President Roosevelt at an annual salary of $10,000. Another is Josh Lee, a former Senator. He has charge of the civilian aviation bureau. He also draws $10,000 annually. Still another is John Houston, a former Representative. He is in the Federal Labor Bureau. He is a $10,000 man, too.

"Observers are interested to know the degree to which President Roosevelt's personnel policy has to do with his loss of popularity with his own country-men. There is no sign that the President will awaken to the situation and stop making political appointments to purely administrative posts in time to save himself from ruin. It seems that the President has determined not to stop until his official family has been extended to include all the men more loyal to him than to America. It will be recalled that the President made three unsuccessful attempts to have James Allred, former Governor of Texas, in his official family. Each time the Republican element in the Senate stepped in and overruled him.

Post Flays Roosevelt

"The Washington Post recently published an editorial in criticism of the way President Roosevelt is doing things.

"We cannot understand what it is that is causing President Roosevelt to do the very things which he ought to avoid if he wishes at all to retain a hold on the people, the editorial runs in part. 'The American people did honor to President Roosevelt by giving him a third Presidential term. Surely they did not do that in order to see him commit blunders such as he has been making ever since he got his third term,' the paper added.

"Much is signified by the bill which has been presented by Kenneth MacKellar, Tennessee Democrat, to the Senate requiring the Administration to obtain the Senate's approval on appointments to posts carrying an annual salary of more than $4,500. It was manifest that the Senator had the mess made by the Roosevelt Administration regarding personnel administration in mind when he framed the bill.

"Walter Lippmann, famed commentator, is among the bitterest critics of President Roosevelt's policies. He declared: 'The personnel affairs of the Administration are in a frightful state, reminding us of the days of President Johnson. They are a defilement of the dignity of administrative rights.'"

Church Service in Yokohama

A church service in English will be conducted by the Rev. Y. Chiba, former chairman of National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church next Sunday at 11 a.m. As Easter this year is celebrated on April 25 in European countries, the Easter service at the Yokohama Union Church will also be held on April 25.

German East Asia Society Fetes 70th Anniversary of Its Founding

Reich Ambassador Stahmer, Education Minister Hashida, President Meissner Give Addresses at Pleasant Tea Party Attended by 200 Notables

In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the German East Asia Society, a pleasant and delightful gathering in the form of a tea party took place at the local German Ambassador's official residence from 4 p.m. Wednesday.

The meeting was attended by some 200 German and Japanese people, prominent among them being German Ambassador Stahmer, Major-General Eugen Ott, former German Ambassador to Tokyo, Kurt Meissner, President of the German East Asia Society, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Technical Board, Marquis Saburo Inouye, President of the Japan-German Society, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry, Baron Takaharu Mitsui, Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, Takuo Godo, former Commerce and Industry Minister, Vice-President of the Board of Information Kiwao Okumura and Professor Koganei.

A vigorous speech by German Ambassador Stahmer opened the meeting. The Ambassador, after heartily congratulating the Society on its past achievements, expressed wishes for the further success of the association. He also thanked Education Minister Hashida and other distinguished Japanese guests for honoring the occasion with their presence.

Hashida Gives Address

Following his address, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, on behalf of all the Japanese present, expressed his heartfelt congratulations on the memorable anniversary. After recalling the German-Japanese cultural ties which began some 150 years ago, the Education Minister voiced his sincere hopes that the Society would further help assist in the strengthening of German-Japanese cultural relations in the future. In closing his congratulatory address, the Education Minister put particular emphasis on the importance of Germany and Japan ever tightening their close cooperation toward the attaining the common objective of establishing a new world order.

Last to speak was Mr. Meissner, President of the German East Asia Society. The whole audience was greatly enlightened upon the activities of the Society, both past and present, by President Meissner who fully explained the brilliant work of the Society during the 70 long years. The unusual expansion of the Society as a pure scientific and cultural organ was made clear by his remark that the Society now has a membership of approximately 1,700 in Greater East Asia which is double the number of members the association had ten years ago. Mr. Meissner said that the Society whose headquarters exist here in Tokyo has now its chapters scattered all over East Asia in such cities as Kobe, Hsinking, Mukden and Shanghai.

Meissner Stresses Unity

President Meissner brought his elaborate and enlightening speech to a close by saying that "the Japanese and German peoples should unitedly forge ahead toward the destruction of the common enemies of mankind with the now popular Japanese slogan "Uchiteshi Yaman!" or "Until the Enemy Is Crushed!"

After these addresses were over, the whole group withdrew to an adjoining room where refreshments were served. It was shortly six o'clock when the party broke up to return home with pleasant and impressive memories of the day which presages greater activities of this unique German Society for many years to come.

Flood Relief Fund For Thai Sufferers Given to Jaiyanama

A flood relief fund amounting to ¥689,679.79 for the sufferers of the flood which swept over Thailand last autumn was handed over Wednesday afternoon to Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, at the Thai Embassy here by Takeo Miyahara, chief secretary of the Tokyo Office of the Thai Department of the Headquarters of the Mitsui interests. In this connection it is remembered that the Thai Flood Relief Committee was organized immediately after the flood reports from Thailand last fall, with Seihin Ikeda, former Finance Minister, and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, as its executive committee members. The Relief Committee, since its organization, have been making efforts for the collection of relief funds and the collected amount exceeded the goal of ¥500,000 originally planned.

INDIA LEAGUE ENCOURAGED BY BA MAW'S VISIT HERE

Indians in Berlin Determined To Free Themselves From British Yoke

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—The reports of the visit of Prime Minister Ba Maw to Japan and of the progress being made in Burma in the reconstruction of the country are fanning the flame of the enthusiasm of the Indian people to free themselves from the British yoke, the Central Office of the Indian Independence League here announced today on the basis of information received from India.

The Indian people are overjoyed with the report that the British attempt to recapture Burma has ended in flasco, the announcement added.

Although Britain seems determined to maintain its imperialistic domination over India, it was disclosed the Indian masses are waging a bitter fight for freedom in defiance of the relentless oppression of the British Government in India.

The news of the visit of Mr. Ba Maw to Tokyo is prominently carried in the Berlin newspapers.

Donate to China Army

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 23.—In order to encourage Chinese warriors to pursue greater efforts for the overthrow of the British and Americans, the Japanese Residents Corporation and the Hankow Office of the Japanese National Service Association recently handed a donation to the Wuhan Office of the Military Commission,

U.S. Air Chief Admits Aid-Chiang Difficulty

(Continued From Page 1)

fact that it had become impossible to supply war materials to China on account of the developments of the present World War and also in the fact that the American air force was still attached to the American air force in India, they said.

Accordingly, in the aforementioned period only guerilla warfare was waged by the American air force in China, feeding Chungking with all the concocted reports it could conceive of.

The third stage: In this period the American air force in China was reorganized to the extent that its strength is now parallel to the American air force in India. This shows how anxious the American leaders are to counter-attack Japan by using China as their base of operations, the same sources pointed out.

Regarding the air operations staged by the American air force in China, these sources explained that owing to the inexperience of the American airmen in actual fighting, they at first fought recklessly, but as they began to have bitter experiences in encountering Japanese airmen, they adopted the tactics of fleeing the moment they saw Japanese planes. From last July or August the morale of the American airmen in China has markedly gone down, and since September their avoiding of the Japanese has become markedly noticeable, these quarters disclosed.

The tactical ability of the Chungking pilot who recently returned from the United States has already been tested, and much of a fight cannot be expected of them, it was revealed.

Speaking on the future of the United States air force in Chungking, they said that although the United States is spreading rumors to the effect that it is reinforcing its air force in China, there is strong evidence that much of the air supplies and airmen originally intended for Chungking from America are being drained toward India.

OFFICERS, MEN GIVEN CITATION

(Continued from Page 1)

which at that time was a first-line sub-company, under cover of machine-gun fire placed three ladders on the southwest salient position and overcoming enemy hand-grenades and boulders began to climb up the cliff. When the unit was able to advance only about halfway up the cliff, the commander of the sub-company ordered Sergeant Sakada and Corporal Matsushita to force their way up by making use of the scrubby growth on the cliff. The two non-commissioned officers made ladders with the rope they carried and becoming bare-footed tried to force their way up, but still were unable to reach the top of the cliff.

To cease attack, however, was impossible. Desperate attempts were continued, and at 6:30 p.m. the unit succeeded in tieing one rope to the top of the cliff. The Nakamura sub-company thus forced its way up, overcoming enemy fire and boulders. The non-commissioned officers Sakada and Matsushita first drove in and bayonetted seven of the enemy. Sub-company commander Nakamura, gained complete control of his men coming up one after another, and after repulsing the enemy's counter-attack with a furious grenade fight, occupied one corner of the cliff.

But the enemy continued to counter-assault from three sides, and the area became a scene of confused fighting. Cut off from the main strength of the company the casualties began to mount and the unit faced a grave danger. Here Sub-company commander Nakamura decided to deal the enemy a psychological blow by taking the 560-Meter Hill, the position most important to the enemy, and carried out a driving charge against the several layer deep enemy positions. Hitting the enemy unexpectedly the men immediately occupied the hill. The time was just before 8 p.m. The area near the cliff, however, was reoccupied by the enemy, and the sub-company, with all contact cut off, was isolated.

During the night the enemy carried out numerous, furious counter-attacks, but all were repulsed after hand to hand fighting fought with solid unity. During this time, Sub-lieutenant Nakamura decided that to lead advantageously the fighting on the dawn to come, it was necessary to open the south gate and bring the comrade units into the enemy's positions. At 6 a.m. on November 8, Sub-lieutenant Nakamura, leading ten of his men, and leaving Sub-lieutenant Okumura and another soldier to guard the hilltop, left for the south gate.

South Gate Opened

Sub-lieutenant Nakamura's force was assaulted by an overwhelmingly superior number of the enemy near the south gate, but succeeded in opening the gate and leading comrade units into the enemy positions. The time was 7 a.m. November 8. Because of this, the main strength of the Okunaka unit gradually pushed the enemy northward, and coordinating with the Kato unit which entered from the east gate, annihilated the enemy, and completely occupied the height at 10 a.m.

Lieutenant Nakamura, who, together with Lieutenant Okumura, rendered brilliant military services at the severe battle of the 560-Meter Hill in Shantung Province hails from Fukuoka Prefecture. He was promoted to lieutenant in March, 1942.

Lieutenant Okumura hails from Osaka City and after his graduation from Kwansei University joined the Army. His promotion to lieutenant took place in August, 1942.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Pearls
Mikimoto Pearls & Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE

SUMATRA'S ADVANCE RAPID IN ONE YEAR

Industrial Enterprises Restored To Pre-War Level; New Projects Launched

Remarkably rapid strides have been made in the industrial development of Sumatra under the Japanese Military Administration during the past one year since the Imperial Forces occupied this "treasure house" of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in March, 1942, states the Tokyo Shimbun.

Not only have various industrial enterprises been restored to their pre-war state, but new undertakings have been launched in the fields of mining, fishery, stock-raising, forestry and especially in agricultural development and are now yielding very satisfactory results.

The present conditions of industrial exploitation in the nine States of Sumatra which occupy two times and a half as large an area as Japan Proper were discussed as follows:

West Coast State

This States lies right under the Equator and its climate is quite favorable. About 15,000 Chinese live here but, unlike the Chinese residents in other parts of the South Seas, they are less influential economically as well as numerically than the native inhabitants.

The industry of this State consists mainly of mining and agriculture. Outstanding among the agricultural products are rice, quinine and tea, of which the latter two are universally known for their superior quality. As for the output of rice, it surpasses the amount of consumption in the State. Much expectation is placed on the future production of coal and cement, because they are indispensable materials for construction work.

Rhio State

The entire area of this State is covered by swampy ground and a majority of the population consists of native Malais. They live along motorcar highways and the coasts of the sea and rivers and the standard of their living is extremely low, the economic influence being in the hands of 50,000 Chinese residents.

The whole of the State is thickly forested and no traffic route is open to the hinterland. The natural conditions being such as they are, industry has not developed here.

Since the Military Administration was enforced, tremendous effort have been made to effect a wholesale reorganization of industries. As a first step to increase the production of rice, idle labor was mobilized to open large paddy fields in proper localities within the State. On the other hand, native inhabitants are offering their labor in collecting mangroves, coconuts and other natural products.

As for mineral resources, petroleum and coal are very promising. There are several oil fields where, during the Dutch rule, good results were gained in boring and also many deposits of high-grade coal are found cropping out.

Jambi State

A major portion of this State consists of hilly areas covered with forests and expansive swamps along the coast. Excepting Jambi, the seat of the Provincial Government, there are no cities worthy of mentioning and the inhabitants live in groups of villages along highways and rivers. The Chinese aggregate 13,000 and they monopolize the economic influence of the State.

Petroleum and rubber are the two main products of this State. Petroleum is of good quality and there are many rich oil fields awaiting exploitation. Among the industries which have direct connection with the lives of the natives, rubber industry comes first. According to statistics before the war, the area of the plantation is 55,000 hectares, laborers engaged in rubber industry numbered 40,000 and the production amounted to 50,000 kilograms. Inasmuch as this State used to import from Java as much amount of rice as that yielded there before the war, food problem proved the most difficult one at the initial period of the Military Administration. But, thanks to various counter-measures employed since then such as the utilization of idle fields and irrigation works, considerably satisfactory results have been achieved so far.

Palembang State

This State is famous for its abundant production of petroleum and an atmosphere of particular activity such as is not found in other States is prevailing here. The oil refineries in Palembang fortunately evaded complete destruction by Dutch forces thanks to the swift arrival of the Japanese Parachute Troops and now huge columns of black smoke are seen rising from numerous chimneys that stand along the Mousi River.

Besides oil, this State produces abundant coal of superior quality. A colliery located 200 kilometers southwest of Palembang yields good pitch coal. As for agricultural products, rice comes first, its annual output being 200,000 tons, which amount is more than sufficient for the consumption of the State. The output of rubber, cotton and palm-oil is negligible, however. The Provincial Government has elaborated plans for a large-scale increase of cotton production and already reclamation and cultivation have been launched. It is expected that cotton will become the most important agricultural product of the State within several years.

Lampung State

Though this State lacks in mineral resources, its agricultural resources are promising. Rice, main product of the State, is produced in such amounts that several hundred thousand tons can be exported annually. Also tremendous amounts of rubber are yielded by 23 plantations, while the output of pepper occupies 80 per cent of world's consumption.

At present, the reorganization of agriculture is under way and about 300,000 Javanese are engaged in cultivation and reclamation. The authorities are planning to use more Javanese labor in the future for reclamation and they are also encouraging the cultivation of cotton.

Unlike other areas, Lampung State has advanced marine and land transportation facilities. A 400-kilometer railway line of standard gauge runs from Tandjongkaran, seat of the Government, to Palembang and main cities are equipped with paved roads. The port of Lampung can accomodate ships of 10,000-ton class and all products of Southern Sumatra, excepting petroleum, are exported from this port.

Bencoolen State

This State is mainly covered by mountains and has no harbor worthy of mentioning, because there are many coral reefs in the adjoining waters. Accordingly, industries have not developed. As for agricultural products, rice is a little more than sufficient.

East Coast State

This state is called a "zone for cultivation" and constituted the most valuable treasure trove for the Netherlands East Indies. There are large-scale plantations of rubber, hemp, palm-trees and tea in this province.

The construction work was started with the rehabilitation of these plantations. The Military Administration, at the initial stage of its rule, took urgent measures to prevent laborers from dispersing and to restore plantations to normal state. By expert technicians of the Rubber Plantation Association and of the Shonan Rubber Union, the rehabilitation of rubber plantations was accelerated month by month and at present the output has almost regained its pre-war record.

Reconstruction of roads, railways, facilities for communication and schools has been carried out satisfactorily and plans are now under way to establish a gigantic power plant and a large industrial zone in the southern part of the State.

Tapanuli State

Lumber, agricultural products and live-stocks are main products of this State, which, however, is very poor in mineral resources. The output of rice amounts to 174,325 kilograms, a large portion of which can afford to be exported. Remarkable among other agricultural products are vegetables, fruits, coffee and tobacco.

Rubber plantations aggregate 55,000 hectares and they are now showing activity. This State abounds in virgin forests which provide lumber for building, construction of ships and furniture.

Stock-raising is definitely active. The livestock includes cows, horses, buffalos, pigs and sheep.

Achin State

Situated at the northern extremity of Sumatra, this State is as large as Kyushu and the population aggregates 1,000,000. The natives are chivalrous and are famous for their 30-year resistance against the Dutch. At the time when the Imperial Forces landed on this State last year, they offered full cooperation.

Rice plants are cultivated in every lot throughout the region and much of the output is exported to East Coast State and other areas. In hilly areas, there are many coffee and tea plantations, which are producing as much products as in pre-war years. Also, stock-raising is active. Goats, cows and buffalos are seen grazing in everywhere.

In the period of one year since the Japanese Military Administration was enforced, every State of Sumatra has restored pre-war conditions in industrial activities and moreover new developments have been made with unexpectedly good results. This happy situation is simply attributable to the tremendous efforts exercised by the authorities of the Military Administration as well as by courageous colonists who, defying the terrible heat, epidemics peculiar to tropical areas and other difficulties, have devoted themselves to their honorable mission. Praise and respect go to those Southern pioneers who have cleared the path to the gigantic task of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Blockade Officers Named

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 23.—Over 700 persons who completed their courses early this month at the Chinkiang Training Institute of Local Administrative Officers and the Training Class of Blockade Officers have already been appointed for active service.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

FILIPINOS IN BATAAN EXHORTED BY AQUINO

Kalibapi Head Finds Morale Of Evacuees High to Rebuild New P.I.

Manila Tribune

Morale runs high among the people of Bataan who have returned from evacuation to build their homes anew amidst the ruins of war, as a result of the three-day tour of Bataan and Zambales completed by Director-General Benigno S. Aquino of the Kalibapi. (Association for Service to the New Philippines).

The trip covered practically all the devastated areas of Bataan, excluding Limay and Mariveles which remain unpopulated, and also most of Zambales, where a meeting was held in Iba, the provincial capital. Director-General Aquino also spoke at a meeting in Orani, the temporary provincial capital, and in Orion.

In these three meetings, the Director-General impressed upon the people the need for redoubling their efforts in reconstructing the two provinces out of the ruins. He told his audiences to help the authorities in the maintenance of peace and order so that in the accomplishment of these the Philippines may merit the honor of independence promised by Japan.

Peace and Order

Appealing for peace and order, Mr. Aquino said the duty of a citizen is not limited to his keeping a peaceful life. "It is not enough," he said, "that a man comes to town from his hiding place, sleeps there, works a little, supports his family or otherwise maintain a quiet life for himself without creating trouble for others."

"Perhaps that is what many people understand by peace and order," he continued, "but that is not the meaning of the peace and order demanded by the New Philippines. The man who does nothing but keep out of trouble without thinking of his neighbors or his country does not fulfill the aims and purposes of the Kalibapi.

"When I say peaceful life, I mean to imply that every citizen should do everything in his power to help in the maintenance of peace and order. If a man hears of trouble brewing in a certain place, he should voluntarily go there and help stop the trouble so that not only he but also his neighbors may live in peace."

According to him, the country today needs action, it expects its citizens to work with all their might in the promotion of the common welfare.

Towns Organized

Governor Simeon D. Salonga stated that most of the people have returned to the province. Ten towns have been organized.

Members of the Kalibapi delegation who toured the province found the towns of Orani, Samal, Abucay, Balanga, the former provincial capital Pilar and Orion, which were all scenes of furious engagements, being rebuilt. These towns are all in the eastern sea coast, along Manila Bay.

In the west, Governor Salonga informed Director-General Aquino, the Japanese military authorities gave money to each family to enable them to build new homes in Bagac. As a result, there are now about 400 new houses in that town.

Along both sides of the road from Hermosa to this town, from which the roar of guns reverberated less than a year ago, are newly plowed rice fields, indicating that the people have again taken to agriculture.

Abandoned fish ponds have been repaired, while the back-yards of many of the new houses have been converted into gardens, resulting in a good supply of vegetables.

The members of the delegation included Director-General Aquino, Jose B. Laurel Jr., director of the Kalibapi's bureau of provincial and municipal branches, and Dr. Valentin S. Afable.

Guerrillas Surrender

They discovered that a large number of guerrillas have surrendered in Zambales. All have been released. Their surrender was effected partly in the constabulary, which was praised by both Director-General Aquino and Director Laurel in their speeches.

When the delegation arrived in Iba its members were informed of the need of publicity as very few people are acquainted with the noble intentions of Japan toward the Philippines.

Director-General Aquino, Director Laurel and Dr. Afable filled this need by devoting the bulk of their speeches to this subject. Because of lack of communication, Mr. Aquino asked his audience to help him in his work by repeating the meaning of his speech in the remotest regions of the province.

"Not much good will come of this meeting," he said. "If you just listen to me and not do anything afterwards. My visit to your province will have no meaning unless you do your part in spreading what I say to you.

Preach Japan's Intention

"You should not be afraid to go out to the barrios to help in acquainting the people with the new situation and the intentions of Japan. A cowardly people cannot build a nation. Liberty is not for cowards."

He proceeded with a detailed explanation of the purposes of Japan in driving away American influence in the Philippines and the pledge of Japan to give the Philippines its independence in the shortest possible time if the people of this country show more tangible proof of collaboration.

He told his audience not to be pro-Americans, recalling the 40 years of American exploitation of this country. He said that Filipinos are not expected to be pro-Japanese since Japan insists that they be only pro-Filipinos.

"First and foremost," he said, "we should be Filipinos but in the establishment of the New Philippines, we need help and guidance of the great Japanese Empire because our destiny is inseparably linked with that noble country.

Depending Upon Japan

"Our liberty would be worthless were we to be untied from Japan. We saw the futility of our sacrifices in 1896 when we revolted against Spain. America came here to dominate us.

"What we need is freedom which shall never again slip from our hands. We should not leave Japan because no Oriental country can stand alone without the help of other nations of East Asia. Take Japan away from the Orient and we shall be slaves of the Occident.

"Now, the attainment of our freedom has been placed in our hands. I believe in the nobility of Japan and I stand firmly convinced that her promise will be fulfilled."

In his speech in Orani, the Kalibapi director-general told the people that American strategy in the war in the Philippines was not designed to defend this country but to protect Anglo-American interests in the Orient.

If American strategy was aimed at defending the Philippines, Mr. Aquino asked, why did the Americans destroy many cities?

Some of the people are said to believe in the return of the Americans, but they cannot return. Why desire their return when during all these years the Filipinos have been asking them to give them independence and to leave Philippine shores, something which she never did Mr. Aquino emphasized.

Trawlers Turned Into Armed Vessels Proving Valuable Asset to Reich Navy

Noon Extra, Shanghai

Prior to the war, the vessel was a peaceful trawler. Today it is a man-of-war that proves its mettle in dealing with British E-boats, bombers and pursuit planes. Silhouettes of British planes brought down which together with the date are painted on the wheel-house bear testimony to this. Then net-winches, gallows, otter-boards and other equipment for the difficult fishing trade dominated the deck.

Today guns and numerous automatic arms against surface and aerial targets have replaced the fishing paraphernalia. One of the masts has been removed to clear the field of fire against air attacks for the enemy prefers to approach his target in the dead angle of the weapons. The bridge has been armored against strafing from the air. In the hold where formerly the catch from the trawl was stored on ice the naval crew of what is now a patrol vessel is quartered. Moreover varied equipment for dealing with mines and for pursuing and combatting submarines has been installed.

Auxiliary Fleet Created

The erstwhile trawler which now serves as a patrol vessel is only one of the numerous craft of the merchant and fishing fleet that have been included in the auxiliary forces of the German navy, not only in the West, but also in other sea regions. The demand of vessels for this service in the coastal forefield, especially along the more than 2,000 sea-miles of Atlantic coast that the Axis occupied, was extraordinarily big.

It became necessary "to create an entire fleet by stamping on the ground." These words taken from a chat with the flotilla engineer of one of the patrol formations of the German navy in the West are no exaggeration. The personnel alone of the western coastal forefield by far outnumbers the personnel of the protective naval forces in the entire German navy before Germany regained her armament sovereignty.

Hundreds of mine-sweepers and drifters, boom-breakers and subchasers, outpost-vessels, harbor-patrol boats and other small war craft are imperturbably watching the ramparts in the coastal forefield.

Improvements Made

The nucleus of the protective naval forces is formed by the regular mine-searching and mine-sweeping flotillas. Compared with pre-war days their number was of course increased and the vessels belonging to them have been changed and improved. The mine-sweepers from the first World War, which despite their age proved their value also in this war, could after a certain time be handed over to training and experimental formations as more and more new mine-sweepers of the 1935 type were commissioned.

With a displacement of 600 tons and a speed of 17 knots they are bigger and faster than the former M-boats. Just as the latter, so the new vessels, too, proved a very happy and versatile type, even under the most strenuous conditions of the North Atlantic. Likewise bigger and faster drifters were put in commission. The regular mine-sweepers and drifters were reinforced by a multiple number of auxiliary vessels for the various purposes of defending the coastal forefield against mines and submarines, E-boats and airplanes of the enemy.

Big Advantage

It constituted a big advantage to the German auxiliary naval forces that since 1933 German deep-sea fishing, including driftnet fishing for herring and whaling, had enjoyed an upward trend. The many newly-built modern trawlers, fishing motor vessels, auxiliary drifters, and whalers, which before the war had so successfully contributed to alleviate the German foreign currency question, now were at the disposal of the German navy.

They were augmented by considerable reserves that could be made available in the harbors of the occupied Atlantic coast: Steam trawlers from France and Belgium, drifters from Holland, whalers from Norway. Even from the Antarctic direct reinforcements were received for German raiders sent a number of complete whaling fleets together with their numerous steam or motor whalers as welcome prizes back to German bases.

Large merchantmen were converted into boom-breakers which render a special service in combatting enemy mines. For the protection of harbors small fishing smacks and tugs were mobilized.

Difficulties Met With

Not always was it possible to arrange the new protective flotillas at home. Much had to be done in the occupied territories with improvised means, and frequently they had to be created from practically nothing. A general instruction to a small staff of naval officers to establish the new flotillas with craft that could be found on the spot had to suffice in such cases as a basis for complicated constructive work. Frequently technical difficulties mounted to such an extent that it seemed impossible to keep within the time limit that had been set.

After the necessary vessels had been secured they had yet to be got ready for service again, and when—as it frequently happened during the early part after the occupation—no shipyard in operation was available, then one of the idle yards first had to be put into working order once more. Time was pressing, and any questioning of higher authorities was impossible. The individual responsible officer had to act on his own, irrespective of whether he was on the active list or—as so frequently happened—belonged to the naval reserve and, torn from his civilian employment, was all of a sudden faced with a new situation.

Astonishing organizational achievements were scored in building up the auxiliary naval forces, and they are still showing their beneficial results in everyday's work. This organizational basis is indispensable for the naval war "on the quiet" that is continually being waged in the coastal forefield. It is the firm foundation on which grew the unparalleled fighting achievements of the small vessels which in a tenacious struggle and with a good many sacrifices are braving a materially superior enemy who at the beginning of the war had the biggest naval force in the world at his disposal.

NISHIYAMA TO BE CHIEF OF MANCHOUKUOAN BANK

Former Financial Commissioner To U.S. to Succeed Kuan Chao-Sein From May

Tsutomu Nishiyama, former Japanese Financial Commissioner to the United States, will succeed Kuan Chao-sien as Governor of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo when the latter's tenure expires in May, it was learned by Domei.

Appointment of Mr. Nishiyama by the Manchoukuo Government is in line with the reorganization made of the banking institution last November.

Mr. Nishiyama's appointment will be officially announced when the incumbent's term expires.

Kikutaro Osawa, Vice-Governor of the bank, is expected to be replaced by a Manchoukuoan when his term expires in May, it was further learned.

ARMY MORALE LOW, STATES CHIANGSTER

War Prisoner Admits Troops Are Weak and Have No Desire to Fight

Central Press Service

The morale of the Chungking army is extremely low, declares a Chungking war captive on the Yunnan front, according to a C.P.S. report from Rangoon.

"The Chungking troops who are now fighting in the Burma-Yunnan area are extremely weak and have completely lost their will to fight," he said. "Because of their loose morale and their atrocious attitude toward the people, they are regarded by the latter as a curse."

Moreover, he declared that owing to lack of quinine and shortage of foodstuffs, they are at once pestilent and predatory and only one out of ten Chungking soldiers is healthy. As such, the morale of the Chungking army cannot but be low.

Food Shortage Acute

Despite enforcement of requisition of foodstuffs, Chungking is suffering from food shortage because the fundamental question of production has not yet been solved, information from Chungking reveals, quotes a C.P.S. dispatch from Macao.

Requisitioned foodstuffs are sufficient for the army only for five days every month. For the rest of the month, the army has to make arrangements for itself, and, in most cases, has to bring foodstuffs out of the hands of the common people.

Because of this, the Chungking regime once ordered the army to have gruel twice and a square meal a day, with the result that much dissatisfaction and discontent were aroused in the army, and mutinies were the order of the day. The seriousness of the food situation of the Chungking regime is easily imaginable.

Exposes Chiang's Plight

Chungking's miserable plight is cruelly exposed in an open letter by Lin Yu-tang, Chinese eminent writer, printed in the latest issue of the magazine, Nation, reports Central Press Service.

The letter relates how in 1942 while 100 airplanes were demanded by Chungking, only 65 were supplied to that regime, and how 25 of that number were obtained through months of protests against the Indian authorities.

"The present rate of American help to Chungking is almost negligible for only one per cent of it was transported to Chungking through the Burma Road," he stated. "Something should be done and done quickly, or else, Chungking's resistance campaign will inevitably slow down.

"Moreover, Japan is to avail of the present opportunity to deal smashing blows on that regime. Were Britain and the United States not to take preventive measures in time, both aerial and land routes to that regime would be cut by the Japanese, and Chungking would be completely isolated."

Gov. Yang Makes Tour

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 23.—Accompanied by a high official of the Hankow Office of the Military Commission and one of the junior commanders of the Hupeh Peace Preservation Corps, General Yang Kwei-I, Governor of Hupeh and concurrently Chief of Staff of the Hankow Office of the Military Commission, recently made a tour of inspection of Western Hupeh. The General also visited a Japanese field hospital to comfort the wounded there.

PHYSICAL CULTURE BODY PUSHES STRENGTH DRIVE

Various Meetings Planned by 3 Ministries to Acquaint Public of Motive

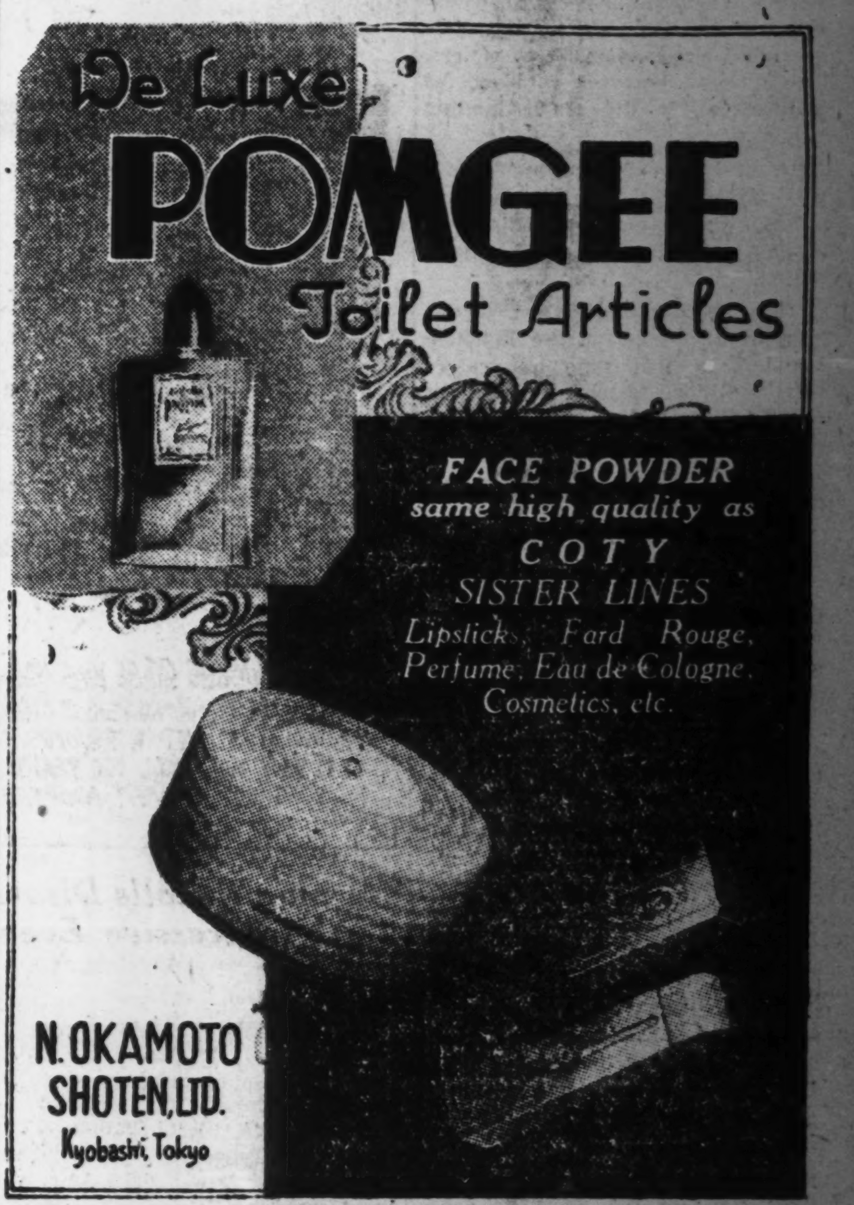
The movement to enhance the people's strength, which was started in 1938 with the slogan, "Strong soldiers from healthy people," will be further promoted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association with the cooperation of the Japan Society for Physical Culture and with the support of the War, Navy and Welfare Ministries, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Various associations and corps such as the Industrial National Service Federation and the Youth Corps will be requested to cooperate by sending some 10,000 delegates to the special meeting to enhance people's health, which is scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other main cities throughout Japan.

In this connection another program is to be featured for some 500 regional leaders to acquaint them with in the technique of land warfare at the Kashihara Training Hall in Nara Prefecture, starting from April 12 to last for four consecutive days.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0625

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
8 Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1830



De Luxe
POMGEE
Toilet Articles
FACE POWDER
same high quality as
COTY
SISTER LINES
Lipsticks, Fard Rouge,
Perfume, Eau de Cologne,
Cosmetics, etc.
N. OKAMOTO SHOTEN, LTD.
Kyobashi, Tokyo

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

[illegible]

SIEGE OF LEGATION IN PEKING RECALLED

Viscount Ishii, One of Few Survivors, Describes Boxer Incident in 1900

The retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter to China is an indication of the great progress made by China since the turbulent days when the Quarter was established as an aftermath of the Boxer Uprising in 1900, declared Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, member of the Privy Council. Viscount Ishii was first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking at the turn of the century.

Recalling the situation at the time of the Boxer Incident, Viscount Ishii said, "The legations and embassies of the various powers in Peking were situated in the embassy quarters where riotous occurrences including the Boxer Incident frequently occurred.

"The Boxer uprising took place at the beginning of June, 1900, and lasted until the end of August. I was under a virtual siege for 65 days with the other members of the staff, including General Goro Shiba, who then was a lieutenant-colonel.

"To quell the disturbances in Peking, seven powers including Japan, the United States, Britain, Russia, France, Italy and Austria dispatched small landing parties from their gun-boats stationed in China waters. The uprising, however, could not be suppressed by the small landing parties.

"A division of Japanese troops was accordingly sent from Hiroshima, which entered Peking on August 14 and saved us from starvation.

"The officials and other people who were besieged in the Japanese Legation at that time have since then continued to meet once a year to talk about their memories of the siege. At present, there are only 14 to 15 survivors, including General Goro Shiba.

"The Legation Quarter was established for the protection of the Japanese Legation and the Japanese residents who by virtue of the extraterritorial rights were not subject to the Chinese authorities.

"Since then, however, the extraterritorial rights have been retroceeded to China and the Japanese residents in Peking are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese laws. It is indeed a matter for greet congratulation for China that the Legation Quarter has been restored to the National Government of China by Japan."

Concert Calendar

Four concerts by the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung, of which the first performance as "Bach-Abend," today at 7 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The artists include Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kohno, violin; Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, 'cello. The program includes Konzert d moll fuet Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern; Sonate G dur fuer Violoncello und Cembalo; 5 tes Brandenburgisches Konzert D dur.

A concert by the Alumni Association of the Musashino Music School, today at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes opera selections from Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" and Goldmark's "Die Koenigin von Saba." Female chorus under the baton of Yoshitaka Sakamoto.

The fifth Masterpieces' Appreciation Concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Saturday, March 27 at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Professor Leo Sirota, piano and Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin. The program includes Brahms' Sonata Opus 100 in A Major; Faure's Sonata Opus 13 in A Major and Beethoven's Sonata Opus 47. (Kreutzer Sonata).

A vocal recital by Madame Nobuko Hara, sponsored by the Doko-kai of the Murayama Music Studio, Saturday, March 27, at 7 p.m., at the Murayama Music Studio Hall. (Kojimachi Rokubancho).

A piano and orchestra evening, featuring Miss Kyo Ishii, piano, and the Nippon Young People's Orchestra, conducted by Toroku Takagi, Sunday, March 28 at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Mozart's Piano Concerto in D Minor, T. Takagi's "Tango Fantasia" and Saint-Saens' "L'Afrique."

A performance of Japanese opera, "Ohtonio-no-Iyemochi," musical arrangement by Urato Watanabe, directed by Sugisaku Aoyama, with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra's accompaniment under the baton of Urato Watanabe, and chorus by the Nippon Chorus Groupe, Sunday, March 28, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Kabukiza Theater.

The sixth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, March 29 at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Brahms' Rhapsodie Es-dur, Variationen und Fuge uber ein Thema von Handel, Walzer, Op. 39; Grieg's Ballade; Skrjabin's Two Poems Op. 32; Liszt's Mephistowalzer and Chopin's Twelve Etudes Op. 25.

The first performance of the "Modern Nippon Music," sponsored by the Kunitachi Composers Study Association, Thursday, April 1 at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. Musicians include Masao Amachi, piano; Koji Taku, piano; Miss Takiko Ohmura, violin; Miss Yoshiko Murai, piano; Miss Haruko Fujita, piano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano.

The 29th concert of Kosei Bunka, Friday, April 2 at 5:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The artists include Ri Soshun, tenor, Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Miss Umeko Kuwabara, mezzo-soprano; Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano; Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano; Miss Tatiana Koslowsky, piano; Yoshio Ishihara, baritone, and Miss Nadieda Koslowsky, piano.

A concert of new Japanese music, composed by Taminosuke Matsumoto, Friday, April 2 at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes piano, violin, and vocal solos and chorus. Takeo Ito, baritone, the Sakuramachi chorus and several other musicians will perform at the concert.

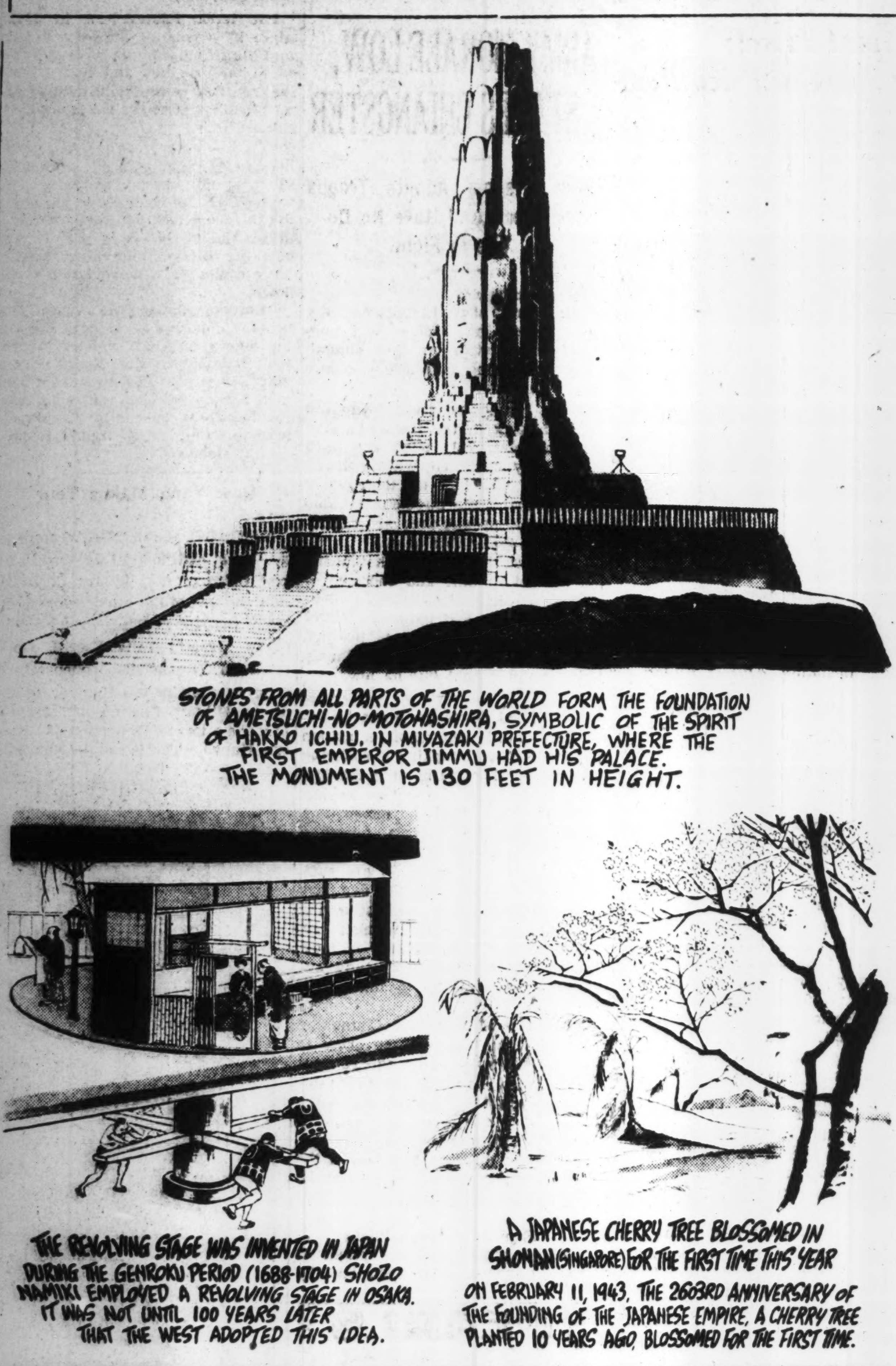
The second subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda, (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin), Sunday, April 4 at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. Several new dance creations by the artists will be shown in the recital.

The 6th Tokyo Home Concert, Saturday, April 10, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes soprano solo by Madam Chieko Okuda, accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano; piano solo by Miss Miyuki Kawamura, baritone solo by Yoichiro Amakata, accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano; piano solo by Miss Michiko Hirata; soprano solo by Miss Keiko Azuma; violin solo by Miss Taeko Yamanouchi, piano solo by Miss Tatsue Tanaka.

The 30th Special Concert of Kosei Bunka sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled "Six Grand Violin Concertos Evening," featuring Professor Willy Frey, violin with Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Saturday and Sunday April 10 and 11 (April 10—matinee at 1:30 p.m., and soiree at 6:30 p.m.; April 11—Soiree at 6:30 p.m.), at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. April 10—The program includes Concertos by Mozart, Paganini and Mendelssohn. April 11—The program includes Concertos by Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

A piano recital by Miss Turiko Tominaga, Monday, April 12 at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Mozart's Rondo in A Minor; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 101, in A Major; Schumann's Symphonic Etude Op. 13; Brahms' Intermezzo Op. 117-1; Rapsody Op. 76-2; Intermezzo Op. 118-6 and Fantasie Op. 119-4.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



STONES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FORM THE FOUNDATION OF AMETSUCHI-NO-MOTOHASHIRA, SYMBOLIC OF THE SPIRIT OF HAKKO ICHIU, IN MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE, WHERE THE FIRST EMPEROR JIMMU HAD HIS PALACE. THE MONUMENT IS 130 FEET IN HEIGHT.

THE REVOLVING STAGE WAS INVENTED IN JAPAN DURING THE GENROKU PERIOD (1688-1704) SHOZO NAMIKI EMPLOYED A REVOLVING STAGE IN OSAKA. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 100 YEARS LATER THAT THE WEST ADOPTED THIS IDEA.

A JAPANESE CHERRY TREE BLOSSOMED IN SHONAN (SINGAPORE) FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR ON FEBRUARY 11, 1943, THE 2603RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, A CHERRY TREE PLANTED 10 YEARS AGO, BLOSSOMED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

German Recalls Disarming of U.S. Marines As Impressive Event in History of Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 22.—Next to today's epochal signing of an agreement between Japan and the National Government of China for retrocession of the Legation quarter, the disarming by Japanese Forces of about 200 American marines at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was the most impressive event in the area to Mr. F. Petzschke, acting manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, who has been a resident here for the last five years.

Mr. Petzschke was once active as a member of the administrative committee of the Legation quarter. He said:

"Shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair, I came to Peking from Hankow. During my five years' stay, a number of important events have happened but the most impressive of all was the disarming of American marines by the Japanese Army on the morning of the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Although their families had left for Shanghai, about 200 American marines were still in the barracks here.

"Admirably and politely, the Japanese Army disarmed the 200 American marines with clock-like accuracy in a very short space of time. Communication was cut off only for a few hours.

"The Japanese action was welcomed because it marked the end of Anglo-American selfishness in the area.

"The outward appearance of the legation quarter remains intact but its character underwent a change at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia. A further change will be seen now.

"So far as I know, peace reigns all over the legation quarter and the traffic sign 'SLOW' at the entrance to the legation quarter is still seen as in the past.

"Thanks to the friendship of our friend Japan, this special quarter has been returned to China. Goodwill on the part of Italy, France and Spain, who are expected to keep pace with Japan, will contribute to putting the legation quarter in a bright light. I firmly believe that efforts on the part of those desiring to construct a new China will surely pave the way for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in this special quarter.

Gen. Pao Exhorts Troops

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 19.—General Hao Peng, Chief of the Administrative Office of the Su-Huai Area, recently left for Haichow for the express purpose of comforting and encouraging troops and police of that city.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA

The Musashino School of Music

A concert was given by the Musashino School of Music last Saturday evening at the Kyoritsu Hall. Mixed chorus conducted by Seiichi Sonoda sang two contemporary Nippon songs by Kiyosi Nobutoki and Tsushiharu Ichikawa opened the program, followed by an Orchestral Suite in C major, No. 1 by J. S. Bach; and soprano solo with chorus and orchestra (Haendel's Poem, 112) concluded the program.

The mixed chorus conducted by Mr. Sonoda gave a very satisfactory rendition of the works; the general phrasing was gratifying and the balance between the higher and the lower voices was on the whole commendable in spite of occasional lapses from true intonation, and a little more cultivation of voice production among male voices together with a bit more distinct dynamic contrast would have given a still better result.

A word about J. S. Bach: He was a sort of musical hermit during his life time; therefore, he was but little known to his contemporaries. The fashion of the day was Neapolitan ways, which threw a connivent glance at the more solid but less flashing music of this recluse.

It would have, perhaps, enriched the whole of musical world still further, had Haydn and Mozart known more about this polyphonic giant and his works, the greater portion of which were quite unfamilair and unknown until much later. But, the "grievances" were amply redressed through a kind of Bach renaissance, which had a stupendous influence over all the subsequent musical movements. The ideal of this polyphonic monarch found its expression in the formal trellis of contrapuntal art, in the depletion of innermost feeling, and in profound religious fervor.

His music seems to symbolize a Teutonic spirit and Protestant music, though, however, without at the expense of universality. His arias are full of dramatic intensity and lyrical pleadings, though at times not without the sentiments of bygone days and yet strangely so fresh. His style is inspiringly noble, and his originality and fertility of thematic invention are most amazing. The sustained individuality in melody, rhythm, harmony and the momentum of his grand fugues are unperturbed and indomitable as the Mount of Destiny.

From the size (around 30 members) of the Musashino School of Music Orchestra, it would be termed a "small orchestra"; the sonority, particularly in the bass, was surprisingly good, hence it contributed much to the general tonal balance between the treble and the bass. The weakest section of the strings was the violas, and both the first and the second violins should have been a little more careful in intonation and precision.

The wood-wind (oboe and bassoon) were also not quite free from reproach either in intonation or tone-quality. With regard to the reading of the work by Sakamoto, the whole performance was characterized by a lack of "cantilena" quality so essential in Bach's music even in the passage-work, and a thought more flexibility both in rhythm and dynamic-variation would have added so much to the performance, which was on the whole praiseworthy and enjoyable.

Takayanagi-Futaba

An evening of Spanish, German, Italian and Japanese folksongs was given last Sunday at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The program covered a wide range of taste, both geographically and musically, from Spain and Italy in the south, and Germany in the north to Japan in East Asia; from Brahms and Weber to de Falla, Ponce, Tosti, and the highly local flavored "plantation song" of Japan. Miss Takayanagi evinced a good sense of perspective in the rendition of the varied items; she has a pleasant soprano quality of singing-voice and seems to have assimilated the good influence of the Italian school of singing, if not always the spirit of the school; it would have enhanced her singing still further, had she taken a little more care on the voice-production in the upper-notes, which had a tendency to be metallic in quality, and also, a thought more lowering the frequency of her vibrato and slightly widening the pitch-variation would, perhaps, augment her already excellent singing-voice still further.

RETURN MATCHES TAKEN BY Y.C.A.C. IN BADMINTON

Defeats Y.B.C. 6 to 5 in Tournament Held at Yokohama Y.M.C.A.

In a return badminton tournament held at the Yokohama Y.M.C.A. on Monday evening between the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club and the Yokohama Badminton Club, the former team won the tourney by the close score of 6 matches to 5.

The matches were well-contested and the outcome was in doubt until the very last match when Miss Eymard and Miss Prohaska took the measure of Miss Nakamura and Miss Satake to give their side the victory. The Y.B.C. players were superior in the men's doubles and Mixed doubles but the Y.C. and A.C. ladies swept through their doubles matches without suffering a defeat.

The results were as follows: Miss H. Lord and Eymard (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Miss Satake and Sato 15-8. Miss C. Eymard and Weiss (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Miss Miura and Yasui 15-10. Miss Nakachi and Washimoto (Y.B.C.) defeated Miss R. Eymard and Kaufmann 15-1. Miss Ikebata and Nin (Y.B.C.) defeated Miss C. Eymard and Harriss 15-13. Harriss and Eymard (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Sato and Nakachi 15-14. Hirota and Yasui (Y.B.C.) defeated Harriss and Weiss 15-4. Yasui and Nin (Y.B.C.) defeated Eymard and Kaufmann 15-8. Miss Prohaska and Miss C. Eymard (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Miss Washimoto and Miss Kawamata 15-8. Miss Lord and Miss R. Eymard (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Miss Miura and Miss Ikebata 15-7. Miss Prohaska and Miss C. Eymard (Y.C. and A.C.) defeated Miss Nakamura and Miss Satake 15-6.

China's Aims Clarified

C.P.S.

HANOI, March 19.—"Not only the destiny of China, but that of the whole of East Asia depends on the War of Greater East Asia," declared Chang Yung-fu, Councillor of State and concurrently trading representative of the National Government in Indo-China, in a broadcast speech to the Chinese residents of Nanchi. "The present war is not one for territory or power," he stated. "It is for the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples."

Magazine on F.I.C. Published in Tokyo Received in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, March 23.—The first issue of the magazine "Indo China," published jointly by the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Japan-French Indo-China Friendship Society was received here recently and is being favorably commented upon, particularly among the French residents. The magazine, which was edited in Tokyo, is to receive a subsidy of 4,000 piasters, for every issue from the French Indo-China Government, and contains descriptions of French Indo-China by Frenchmen, and photographs of the region.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The Kabukiza's special performance in commemoration of the distinguished works of Danjuro and Kikugoro, two celebrated actors of the Meiji days, will again be presented from April 2 as a sequel of the successful performance this month. The contents of this month's two programs will be entirely changed. The matinee program will consist of three plays; namely, "Sendai Haigi" (The Faithful Nurse to a Feudal Lord), "Shiki" (The Four Seasons), and "Yowanasake Ukina no Yokogushi" (The fashionable Yedo melodrama by Mokuami). In the evening show, "Kiyomasa Seichuroku" (Kiyomasa's Loyalty), a masterpiece by Kawatake Shinshichi, will be used as the first play. This will be followed by "Omori Hikoshichi" (Valor of Omori, a Warrior). The third and concluding play will be another Yedo drama known as "Uyeno no Hatsuhana." Koshiro, Kikugoro, Kichiyemon, Nizaemon and Mitsugoro will take the shining roles.

Three famous dramatists' works will be simultaneously staged at the Shimbashi Embujo next month with the Zenshinza theatrical troupe playing. First is "Genroku Chushingura" (the new version of the Tale of 47-Ronin) by Seika Mayama. Next will come "Shuzenji Monogatari" (The Great Mask-Maker at Shuzenji) by the late Kido Okamoto. Third on the program will be "Gomontataki" (a drama of love and duty) by Shin Hasegawa.

The combined group of Kabuki actors headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa will take over the Meijiza, starting from April 1. Consisting of three plays and one dance, the new bill will be featured by a new play entitled "Umiyukaba" (Whenever We go to Sea) by Kan Kikuchi, veteran writer.

Because of the illness of Jugo Soganoya, leader of the Shochiku Kateigeki group, the Tokyo Gekijo has been obliged to cancel the projected 25-day performance of Jugo and his players next month. For three days from April 3, the theater will present a special performance of Yoshie Fujiwara and his opera company. Puccini's La Boheme will be staged.

"Before the Advance to Hongkong" a war drama specially written by Minoru Nakano at the request of the Army Press Section of the War Ministry, will be the highlight of the April bill at the Teikoku Gekijo where the legitimate players of the Shinkokugeki dramatic company will make a stand.

"Roppa Furukawa and his coplayers will occupy the Yurakuza, starting April 2. The new program will consist of three plays, including "Report from the Southern Regions," a six-act play arranged by Musei Tokugawa.

At the Takarazuka Gekijo, an elaborate program of four plays will be given by the star dancers of the Moon Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company. The doors will open on April 3 with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays. "Hawaii on That Day," and "The Gorgeous Festival of Asakusa in Old Yedo Days" will be the major presentations.

The Japan Dance Federation has recently donated ¥5,341.70 to the Navy Ministry as construction fund for warships. The contribution was raised by a special dance performance given in Tokyo recently under the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. With the same purpose of donating contribution to the Navy, the Federation is planning to present an additional program at the Hibiya Public Hall on May 16 and 17 respectively.

"Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami" (The Loyalty of Triplets), one of the oldest classical Kabuki plays, was honored by the presentation of the prize of the President of the Board of Information, having finally been selected as the best production out of the seven national dramas. The play was staged at the Kabukiza in January of this year with Kikugoro Onoye and Kichiyemon Nakamura in the stellar cast. The granting of the ¥3,000 prize will be made at a ceremony which is scheduled to be held at the Prime Minister's official residence on March 27. The other six plays, including "Loyal Souls," "The Exchange Ship," and "People of the Toyosha," will be given ¥500 each as an encouragement allowance, although they were not officially recognized as prize-winning plays.

Should Rebuild China

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 19.—"The sphinx survives its ashes; we should rebuild China on its ruins," declared President Wang Ching-wei in an address at the Third National Educational Conference held here recently.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ACCOUNTANT. Japanese, age 33, well versed in trade routine, open for any capacity. Box 486, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO. Small furnished room in foreign house, convenient location with meals, to be let. Box 488, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Toky Tel. Kamata 3517.

Starts To-day

Le Mioche

LEONIDE MOGUY'S
(who made "Prison sans Barreaux")
First Picture

featuring LUCIEN BARROUX

Coming Pictures

From 1st April
Italian-made Musical Comedy
ERAVAMO 7 SORELLE
featuring NINO BEZZOCCI

From 8th April
French-made Picture
LES NUITS MOSCOVITES
featuring HARRY BAUR

From 15th April
French-made Musical Picture
CHANSON DE L'ADIEU
featuring JEAN SERVAIS

At the
NICHIGEKI SHO-GEKIJO
Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo
Sukiyabashi Tel. (23) 4567

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE wanted for a family of three, preferably within old city limits, furnished or unfurnished. Box 489, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNFURNISHED small foreign house, one story, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, gas heating, in Akasaka, rent ¥100, with servant attached ¥100, wanted to be exchanged for bigger house with garden in Kojimachi or Akasaka, rent not more than ¥200. Reply Box 485, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call Melody-sha, reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku Tokyo side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Sale

ELECTRIC Singer sewing machine, almost new. Box 490, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KNAPSACK for a primary school child, all leather, only slightly damaged. Box 454, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE pair of new lady's shoes, brown, rubber sole, big size. Box 487, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GERMAN Wants English conversational lessons, several times weekly from well-educated Nisei. Apply Box 484, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FRENCH conversational lessons given at teacher's home. Will call by appointment. Speaks Japanese. Jeanne Shigeno, 6-no-5, 4-chome, Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons, conversation and writing, in German or English. Has collected essentials for those wishing essentials only. Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 1, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryo-ho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3737.

MEDICAL

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. THEA TEZUKA, internal, children's diseases, 61 Rydo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo, Tel. 48-3268. In Yokohama: Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 Nihon-odori. Tel. 2-2548.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4383.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi 3-chome Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3881, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

COMMERCIAL BANKS TO HANDLE SAVINGS

Revisions in Law Will Have Far-Reaching Effects in Increasing National Reserves

Of the different measures taken by the Government to facilitate the increase of national savings, the revisions of the Commercial Banks Law authorizing these financial organizations to engage in some of the businesses heretofore monopolized by the savings banks is worth mentioning on account of the far-reaching effects which the present revisions of the law in question are expected to have in increasing national savings, says the Diamond in a recent issue.

When commercial banks engage in the same businesses as savings banks, they must start the same deposit system as the regular savings banks have. Moreover, when commercial banks want to engage in the duties of regular savings banks or of trust companies, they must obtain the permission of the competent Minister beforehand. When they want to change the businesses they handle in the fields of activities of regular savings banks or of that of the trust companies, they are also required to follow a similar procedure.

Exemption From Taxes

By virtue of the present revisions, savings held by the commercial banks and the money entrusted to them in accordance with the Trust Business Law are to be either exempted from taxation, or treated in the same way as the money entrusted to regular trust companies. The present revisions in the Commercial Banks Law have been introduced more or less in accordance with the wishes of these organizations to place themselves on the same footing as savings banks or trust companies. Because, on account of the privileges being extended to savings banks and trust companies relative to taxation beginning April last, the deposits in savings banks and the money entrusted to regular trust companies have been increasing rapidly, whereas the savings and trust businesses handled by commercial banks have seen a considerable reduction. Hence the necessity for the present revisions.

However, a clear line of demarcation is drawn by the Government between the fields of activities of the commercial banks and those of the regular savings banks, so that the latter may retain their reason for existence. For instance, the commercial banks, even after the enforcement of the present revisions, will not be authorized to handle the fixed reserve funds of different commercial and industrial organizations. The banking circles in Japan Proper are looking forward to the publication of detailed regulations by the Government in this respect.

FISHERY CONTROL FIRM INAUGURATED TUESDAY

New Body to Exercise Control Over Nippon Fishing Activities in Soviet Waters

To exercise exclusive control over Japanese fishing activities in Soviet waters, the Nichiro Fishery Control Company was organized formally at an inaugural ceremony held Tuesday afternoon at the Nichiro Fishery Company in Marunouchi, reports Domei.

The new fishery concern, which was organized jointly by the Soviet Waters Fishery Department of the Nichiro Fishery Company, Hagifu Fishery Company and Sano Fishery Company, is capitalized at ¥10,000,000 (one-quarter paid-up).

Tamekichi Ohta, former Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, anl Tatsuji Hara, former Director of the Bureau of Fisheries of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, were elected as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the new rompany.

It is understood that the company will increase its capital to ¥30,000,000 in the near future following the completing of arrangements for acquisition of fishery rights in Soviet waters.

Wang Exhorts Youths

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 23.—That the Youth Corps is the storm troops of the New Citizens' Movement; that youths should have a firm conviction and work toward a common goal under one leadership, that they should have a crystal-clear conception of the trend of world affairs, that they should cultivate an interest for the acquirement of knowledge and be faithful and diligent, and that youths should guide youths, were the salient points of a speech made recently by President Wang Ching-wei, at the graduation ceremony of the second class of the Central Youth Cadre Academy.

A Scene in Nagoya

Vying with the huge motor trucks in transporting the mountain of freight accumulating at Nagoya station, these old-fashioned horse-carts contribute to industrial warfare. And once they are called to the colors, these gentle creatures are ready to turn into war horses for carrying loads under gunfire over steep and rocky hills impassable to the most powerful trucks. Thus the days of horses are by no means gone.

INSURANCE BUSINESS REGISTERS BIG GAIN

3,716,000 Policies Contracted For During Year; Insured Amount Is ¥8,991,810,000

Reflecting the increasing wealth and thrifty habit on the part of the nation, the leading insurance companies of Japan, 23 in number, registered at the end of last year a remarkable gain in the total amount of insurance, according to the statement just released by the Life Insurance Control Association, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The statement follows in brief:

"Surveying the results of business scored by the 23 life insurance companies for the full one year ending December 31, 1942, the policies newly contracted during this period, including death insurance, endowment insurance and conscription insurance, totalled approximately 3,716,000 with the total amount insured for aggregating ¥8,991,810,000. This is a gain of ¥525,000,000 over the figure for the preceding period although the number of new policies during the same period fell by approximately 528,000.

"Thus, the total number of policies and the total amount of insurance on record at the end of last year respectively stood at approximately 35,112,000 and ¥43,271,000,000, excluding those policies lost from death of insurance holders, termination of contracts and lapses, thereby indicating a gain of approximately 2,188,000 in the number of policies and of ¥6,451,000,000 in the total amount of insurance over the end of last year.

Insurance Premiums

"With regard to the insurance premium collected during the period under review, which amounted to ¥1,693,000,000, a gain of ¥234,000,000 over the figure scored during the preceding year is seen. Again, the total amount of capital held by these life insurance companies at the end of last year stood at ¥7,030,000,000, indicating a gain of ¥1,123,000,000 over the record at the end of last year.

"The following list represents an outline of the results of business scored by the 23 life insurance companies during the one year ending December 31, 1942:

Outline of Business Results Scored by 23 Leading Life Insurance Companies During 1942

(Amount shown in ¥1,000,000)

Classification	Total Amount
Newly contracted policies	8.991
Gain over preceding period	525
Year-end Total	43.271
Gain scored during 1942	6.451
Insurance premiums	1.693

"Reviewing the working funds employed by these insurance companies, it is noted that the loans made by them to the various parties needing funds amounted to ¥1,208,000,000 at the end of last year, which is a gain of ¥37,000,000 over the figure on record at the end of the preceding year. Again, the valuable papers invested in by them stood in value at ¥5,279,000,000, indicating a gain of ¥1,091,000,000 over the figure on record at the end of the preceding year. Among the valuable papers invested in are included national bonds amounting in value to ¥1,974,000,000.

"The following list shows the classification of the funds employed by the 23 life insurance companies as of December-end, 1942:

Funds Employed as of December End, 1942

(Shown in ¥1,000)

Classification	Amount
Deposits	296.317
Loans granted	1.208.645
Valuable papers invested in	5.279,467
Immovable property invested in	170.666
Total	6.955.096
Total amount of capitals, excluding instalments yet to be call up	7.030.012

Note—Value of valuable papers based on the figures on the books of each life insurance company.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.80	— 1.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.40	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.70	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

STOCK TONE QUIET AS MONTH-END NEAR

Traders Continue to Mark Time Awaiting Clearer Prospects

In the absence of enthusiasm on the part of traders as is sometimes the case with the approach of the month-end, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was comparatively quiet yesterday, and the movement of prices was irregular.

In the long-term section, Japan Gunpowder and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery rallied ¥1.90 and ¥1.50 respectively, while Tokyo Wire Rope and Toyo Ball Bearing slipped ¥1.00 and ¥0.90 respectively.

The short-term section was invariably featureless throughout the day, while the prices of the wares handled on the spot market were continuously easy as a whole.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.8	—	125.8
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.5	—	84.8
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.5	—	—
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	69.9	—	71.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.8	100.0	100.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.0	77.3	67.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.1	83.5	83.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.9	93.3	92.2
O. S. K. (50)	82.9	—	84.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	69.3	—	—
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.0	66.5	66.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.2	—	85.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	65.5	66.3	65.6
Third Section			
Oriental Develop (50)	62.4	—	63.9
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.9	112.5	112.8
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	144.0	143.6	143.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.0	....	65.0
Japan Beer (50)	—	97.3	—
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.2	—	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	45.8	—	46.8
Asahi Glass (50)	95.6	95.2	94.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.8	—	101.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.6	93.0	92.9

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	86.1	6.1	4.7	84.8
N. Y. K., new	78.4	8.4	8.1	78.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	94.7	4.8	4.6	94.7
Kanebo Spin. new	74.9	4.9	4.4	74.7
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.8	0.9	0.5	70.9
Hitachi Iron Works	92.3	2.4	2.0	92.4
Osaka Exch. new	42.8	2.8	2.5	42.6
Japan Steel Tube	68.6	8.6	8.4	68.6
Japan Oil	73.4	3.4	3.1	73.1
S. M. R.	—	74.8	4.7	—
N. Y. K., old	92.4	2.5	2.4	—
Hokkaido Coal	73.0	3.0	3.0	73.0
Kanebo Spin. old	127.6	7.6	7.5	—
Toyo Rayon, new	57.1	7.1	6.9	53.9
Kokura Iron Works	54.2	4.3	4.2	54.3
Japan Beer, new	46.0	6.0	5.9	45.9
Japan Sugar, new	65.0	5.3	5.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.9	4.0	3.9	—
Japan Mining	61.2	1.2	0.9	60.9
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.0	2.0	1.7	61.8

HYOGO TRADE BODY HELPING BUILD ASIA

Manifold Activities Being Undertaken to Develop Economic Structure of Sphere

Sponsored jointly by Hyogo prefecture, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Hyogo-ken Koa Boeki Kyokai (Hyogo Prefectural Asia Development Trade Association) was established in May, 1939, with the object not only of cooperating in the grand work of building up Greater East Asia but of helping the development of industry, culture and all other activities of Hyogo prefecture. Its membership consists of many people in trade and other circles. Hyogo prefecture, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry grant large subsidies to the Association so that it may discharge its functions successfully in the furtherance of its object.

Immediately after its establishment, the Association dispatched its officials to Mukden, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and other important places to investigate conditions there and submit reports from time to time. Their reports are published in the Association's organ, Koa Jiho (Asia Development News), so as to keep all members informed of conditions prevailing on the Continent.

The Board of Directors of the Association, which consists of experts in and out of office, is engaged in working out pertinent plans for meeting changing conditions at home and abroad, while the headquarters of the Association and its branches are making the best combined efforts to achieve the end in view with the closest contact maintained between them.

Helping Introduce South

With a view to introducing the customs and manners, culture and economics in all parts of Greater East Asia to the Japanese people in general, the Association has been organizing lecture meetings and exhibitions. It has also often promoted lecture courses in order to train those who attend them as leaders of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Many of those who attended these lecture courses are actually engaged in the work of construction in the southern regions.

The port of Kobe has always been inseparably related to the industrial, economic and cultural development of Manchoukuo, Kwantung province, China and the southern regions. Now that the sphere of the Greater East Asiatic economic bloc has been extended from Manchoukuo and Mengchiang in the north to the Sunda Sea and New Guinea in the south, the port of Kobe has acquired greater importance as a base for the southward advance of the Yamato race, with the natural result that its mission has become very weighty.

As the war situation developed, the Association revised its regulations so as to include the southern regions within its sphere of activity. In conformity with the new situation arising out of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Association has perfected and consolidated its structure and is further making redoubled efforts to contribute greatly toward the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia in fulfillment of its mission.

Bill Clearings

March 24

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	322.139	121.721
Balance	121.721	24.550

U.S. ECONOMIC DESIGN ON S. AMERICA SEEN

Johnstone Talks of Post-War Economic Program Being Contemplated by Uncle Sam

Returning to Washington on March 21 from a tour of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru and Colombia, Eric Johnstone, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce reported to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on his personal observations in the countries mentioned concerning the post-war economic activities contemplated by the United States in South America.

Interviewed by newspaper reporters after he had lunched with Roosevelt, Johnstone self-complacently talked about his pipe dream with regard to the post-war economic program that the United States is now working on for the extensive areas in South America, reports Domei from Buenos Aires on March 21, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The views expressed by Johnstone were, in brief, as follows:

"I outlined to the President a comprehensive plan for the development of economic resources in South America that may be undertaken by American enterprisers after the termination of the current war. The various countries in South America are more than anxious to call for our capitals and the guidance of our enterprisers for the development of economic resources in their respective territories on the restoration of peace. I feel confident that the collaboration of our enterprisers will serve to improve the labor situation and to promote the standard of living among their nations.

Substantial Gains for U.S.

"As for the United States, it is expected that the capitals invested by our fellow-countrymen in the enterprises in South America will yield substantial gains in proportion to the degree of utilization of the large variety of materials awaiting disposal there, not to mention the increasing prospect for our laborers.

"It is also possible to reduce the passenger tariff by half if we inaugurate a large scale transportation system between the two continents. For the realization of this system, it is felt necessary to replace the present passport system by a simple procedure of granting permission for travels to South American countries.

"With regard to the development of natural resources, I think it advisable to entrust civilian enterprisers with this task instead of seeking aids from the Government. It is true that the authorities are working on a post-war program in this connection, but it will take some more time to mould it into a concrete shape. To begin with, I hope to take up simple items of enterprises which will prove mutually advantageous to our country and the countries in South America. I am prepared to work with my fellows in the office that will be opened in Washington tomorrow so as to substantiate my plans. Here I think it necessary to ward off all that impedes our free trade with South American countries.

"There are a good many chances offered for the furtherance of our fellow-countrymen's trade in South America. For instance, they would do well to introduce American-style laundries and coffee booths in South America. And there are vast stretches of arable land remaining yet to be cultivated by our people in Brazil, Venezuela, Columbia and Peru."

Setbacks Thwart Invasion of Europe

(Continued from Page 6)

as they shortened their line by retiring into Tunisia from the other end of North Africa. Contrary to this, the enemy position has been worsened with his forces split into two by the concentration of Axis forces in Tunisia, with supply lines of both forces greatly extended.

After November 14, 1942, following the reorganization of the British forces in the Middle and Near East, Britain had greatly strengthened her defenses at Cyprus, while American troops were rushed to Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. On the other hand, the Axis had greatly strengthened its defenses in Crete, Salonika and Greece to meet any eventuality.

Under these circumstances, the much propagandized enemy invasion of Europe from the Mediterranean is but an idle dream. Looking from this angle, the motives behind the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca and Churchill's visit to Adana can be readily understood.

U.S. Grade Oil Drops

STOCKHOLM.—The output of grade oil in the United States during 1942 decreased by from 1,404,000,000 to 1,385,000,000 barrels or by 1.3 per cent, according to official figures published in Washington.

INDUSTRY IN PACIFICATION AREAS

Agriculture, Manufacturing Pushed in Kiangsu to Make Central China Live Up to Expectations as Supply Base

Barges plying to and fro on the river fully laden with cargo, coppice-woods lying scattered here and there dotted with farm houses, a vast stretch of verdant corn-fields the scene at once tells that the region forms a granary zone rich in agricultural resources, all being as fertile and peaceful here as in a riverside village at home, comments an Asahi special correspondent from Soochow. In describing the condition of farm villages in Changshu-hsien and Wusih-hsien in Kiangsu Province, he notes the important part they are playing in the way of increased agricultural and industrial production, not only for the stabilization of public life under the rule of the National Government of China, but also for securing a supply base for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as pointed out by its President Wang Ching-wei.

In Changshu-hsien, reports the correspondent, as a means of realizing increased yields of rice and wheat, experimental farms are now open in the various districts under the guidance of experts specially dispatched from both the central and local Governments with a view to initiating the farmers in general into an ideal method of cultivating farm products. In addition, for the purpose of increased production, it is scheduled to conduct prize competitions from time to time, commencing this spring with the wheat crop. It is also intended to increase the distribution of manures at low price. For instance, while the quantity of bean oil-cake distributed last year was 30,000 tons, it will be increased to 60,000 tons this year and sulphate of ammonia from 6,000 bales to 10,000 bales. The establishment in November of last year of the Agricultural Warehouse, one of whose tasks is to advance loans on the security of agricultural products, has proved of great service to the farmers in accommodating funds for the purchase of farm implements, manures, and other necessaries, which in turn has gone a long way toward expansion of productivity.

These efforts are being put forth by both the National Government and the Japanese authorities in close collaboration with each other.

Variety Sought

In the interest of many-sided management of the agricultural industry throughout the region, the cultivation of raw cotton, fish-breeding in creeks and stock-farming as side business are being encouraged. Thus the total strength of the people behind the guns is concentrated on increased production. Plans are also underway to operate farms attached to primary schools throughout the territory commencing this spring for the dual purpose of increased output and the training of the pupils.

Before the China Affair, Wusih had been the center of folk industry in China. It was reported that Chiang Kai-shek had had under consideration the construction of an industrial zone covering Wusih and Changchow, but in reality, due to their natural features including the abundance of creeks, the region formed the distribution center of native products such as rice, wheat and raw cotton. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the district constituted the sericultural center in China, there developed rice cultivation and milling industry as side lines. Consequently, after the outbreak of the China Incident, efforts have been directed toward the rehabilitation and reconstruction of these industries. At present, the industries in the territory consist mainly of milling, spinning, woollen textile manufacturing and reeling and factories engaged in these lines of industries on a large scale amount to quite a large number. In addition there are a good many reeling works operated on before-the-hearth basis.

Equipment Company

Among these factories, the Central Farm Implements Manufacturing and Experimental Works deserves special mention. It was established in December last year capitalized at ¥3,000,000 and is the first manufacturing works for agricultural implements and machinery in China. It is run under the management of the Construction Department as an undertaking of the National Government and will be put into actual operation commencing May next. Three experts from our Agricultural and Forestry Department are already on the spot giving technical guidance. The works will manufacture important agricultural machinery such as pumps, mowing machines, rice-threshers and will make repairs, conversion of gasoline equipment into charcoal equipment, together with the study and experiment for the improvement of farm implements. It is expected that the works will make epochal contributions to the mechanization of farm labor on the strength of excellent productive equipment available, thereby further accelerating increased output of agricultural products.

WAR INSURANCE PREMIUMS TO BE LOWER FROM APRIL

Gov't Decides to Effect Reductions in View of Absence of Danger to Property

In view of the change in the general situation at home arising from the development of military operations on different war fronts in Greater East Asia, especially in view of the absence of any practical danger to any property at home from enemy attacks, the Government has decided to lower the premium for war insurance which was established in January, 1942. The new rates, given below, will take effect on and after April 1, it was announced in the Official Gazette of March 23.

Objectives of Insurance

Any property other than cargoes (such as dwellings, furniture, factories): Period to be insured for	Present rate	New rate
6 months or fraction thereof	¥3 for ¥1,000	¥2 for ¥1,000
Cargoes: During the transportation	¥0.75	¥0.70
Goods in warehouses (when insured by in name of the warehouse comp.): 1 month or fraction thereof	¥0.60	¥0.50

In cases where the existing contracts are extended to the end of April or still further, a reduction will be made of ¥0.15 for each ¥2.00 per every 30 days or fraction thereof of computing from April 1.

The premium for war insurance was reduced in June last for the first time, and the present revision is the second reduction made since the establishment of the war insurance in our country.

The total number of cases insured for since the establishment of this insurance in January last year is about 270,000 and the amount insured for about ¥12,695,000,000, the total amount of premiums paid up to the present being ¥35,000,030. But the payment of the insured amount has never been made up to the present except on the occasion of the air raid on April 18 last year.

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥148,600,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi J. Okada
S. Asada Viscount H. Kano
Baron K. Iwasaki G. Kishinami
Baron I. Morimura T. Ohmura
K. Kodama K. Itoh
T. Okubo
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong: Hongkong
French-Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Bangkok.
Burma: Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai: Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaru, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboelga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa: Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo: Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines: Manila.
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro
Temporarily Closed: Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (/aidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public loans or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥91,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea; Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943

The Italo-German Naval Talks

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, held a conference in Rome for three days from March 15 to 17 with General Admiral Arturo Riccardi, the Italian Naval Vice-Minister. The statement issued by the Italian Government regarding the result of this conference says that full understanding was reached respecting all pending problems in regard to future naval cooperation. This understanding, it asserts, is expected to contribute much toward the attainment of the final objective of joint victory against their common enemies.

This conference may be regarded in the light of an extension of the interview recently held between Premier Mussolini of Italy, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister. Whereas in the Mussolini-Ribbentrop interview, understanding was reached on all fundamental problems relating to strategic cooperation between the two countries, at the Doenitz-Riccardi conference matters relative to naval cooperation, which is of special importance at the present stage of the war, were taken up.

The activities of the Axis navies have been really remarkable of late, and particularly brilliant have been the results achieved by Axis submarines. According to the announcement recently made by the Reichsfuehrer's headquarters, the tonnage of enemy shipping sunk by German submarines from March 1 to March 20 exceeded 600,000 tons. Needless to say, this great submarine activity is working serious havoc with the enemy's fighting strength. The defeat of the anti-Axis forces in Tunisia testifies most conclusively to their dwindling fighting strength.

The anti-Axis Powers misconstrued Germany's adjustment of her fighting lines on the Eastern front as a general debacle of the German forces and accordingly were so sanguine as to hastily assume the possibility of the landing of their forces on the European Continent at no distant date. Their vain hopes were rudely shaken soon, for the vigorous German counter-offensive launched in South Russia resulted in the recovery of Kharkov, and the general situation on the Eastern front has since been developing favorably for the Germans. This turn of events has thrown the anti-Axis camp into great consternation. Taking a very pessimistic view of this situation, the British press is sounding the tocsin that unless a second front is quickly formed, the German triumph on the European Continent will become absolutely decisive. Notwithstanding this demand of public opinion, the anti-Axis forces are finding it impossible to launch any fresh strategical operations anywhere.

As is well-known, Anglo-American policy is to throw the whole burden of the anti-Axis war in Europe on the shoulders of the Soviet Union so that their position may be improved at the heavy sacrifice of Soviet interests. Their aid for the Soviet Union has, therefore, been confined to the supply of materials. By giving exaggerated versions of their aid in this line, they have been doing their best to instigate the Soviet people to greater war efforts, while themselves assuming the attitude of simply watching the course of war events. Now, however, that the Germans have come to give full effect to their actual strength on the completion of their work of adjusting the fighting lines, America and Britain are forced to recognize their very unstable position.

At the time the Anglo-American forces invaded French territory in Africa on November 12, 1942, a U.P. correspondent asked Josef Stalin how far this invasion of Africa would lighten the Soviet Union's burden. This query elicited from the Soviet leader the curt reply that it was still premature to talk of the extent to which the Soviet Union might be relieved of the heavy pressure by the Anglo-American military action in Africa. This shows that Josef Stalin was shrewd enough to form a correct estimate of the Anglo-American designs and their actual strength. The Anglo-American invasion of North Africa could not be of any help for the Soviet Union unless it proved the occasion for the anti-Axis side to gain the initiative in the war. America and Britain had no intention of following up their invasion of North Africa by forming a second front. Even if they had, they were deficient in the actual strength to carry out such an intention. Indeed, the Anglo-American forces which are actually being defeated in Tunisia cannot possibly stand a ghost of a chance to invade the European Continent across the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean is, so to speak, an inland sea of the Axis Powers, and the Axis position there, strongly defended as it is by naval and air forces, is impregnable. The geographical advantages which the Axis Powers have in that sea over their adversaries render their strategical position invulnerable. Italy holds complete sway over the middle part of the Mediterranean, while the Western Mediterranean has been under perfect Axis control since the advance of German troops into France. In the Eastern Mediterranean, the island of Crete under German occupation, in conjunction with Italy's strategic bases in the Dodecanese Islands, ruthlessly restricts the enemy's military action by exposing Suez and Alexandria to a serious menace. Communication between Gibraltar in the Western Mediterranean, which is barely held by the anti-Axis, and Suez is completely intercepted in this way. Again, the activity of Axis submarines is rendering the transportation of anti-Axis men and material in the Mediterranean impossible. How greatly they are harassed by Axis submarine attacks can easily be gathered from the fact that this particular problem comes up for constant debate in the British Parliament and bitter complaints and criticisms are being levelled by its members against the naval authorities. The present Anglo-American plight in the Mediterranean is such that they are finding it difficult even to maintain their position in Africa. Such being the case, it is out of the question for them to be able to take any offensive action against the European Continent. Reduced to this predicament, they are attempting to win over Turkey, Spain and Portugal with a view to improving their own position in the Mediterranean at the sacrifice of these neutral countries. Seeing, however, that it is now perfectly clear that the anti-Axis Powers stand no chance of victory in the war, no neutral country will be so reckless as to cast in her lot with them.

There is no doubt that in the Italo-German talks in question, the naval leaders of the two countries discussed strategical plans designed to give the coup de grace to the anti-Axis forces which are already in a moribund condition. Their agreed plan must be intended to put an effectual end to all anti-Axis activity in the Mediterranean, to strengthen the Axis means of transportation to Tunisia, and to undermine anti-Axis influence at Gibraltar and Suez, so that the enemy influence may be swept completely out of the Mediterranean. The Italo-German naval cooperation will extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic areas, and it is confidently to be expected that their command of the Atlantic will be realized before long. What the Axis command of the Atlantic will mean must be obvious to everybody. Not only will it stifle Anglo-American activities in Africa but it will most effectually disrupt the link of connection between the members of the anti-Axis camp. A good deal is, indeed, expected from future Italo-German naval cooperation.

A Year Ago Today

March 25, 1942

The ensign of the Imperial Japanese Navy flew for the first time today over the port of Rangoon as a fleet of Japanese warships anchored at Elephant Point inside the port. Before entering port, the warships had succeeded in removing mines laid between the mouth of the Irrawaddy River and the port of Rangoon.

* * *

A body of 60 members of the British Parliament, representing all parties having seats, carried a motion asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defense preparations, and operation resulting in the loss of Malaya and Singapore.

* * *

Speaking at the opening session of the annual conference of Returned Soldiers of Australia, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin warned returned soldiers of the Australian forces against criticizing too greatly how the war campaign should have been conducted, declaring that much mischief could be done by too much complaint about war efforts and past actions.

* * *

Reviewing military activities, the progress of peace and order restoration movements and industrial progress in North China during the past year, the official spokesman of the Japanese Army in North China today declared that "not only has the last vestige of Chungking remnants north of the Yellow River been wiped out but Chinese Communist troops have been dealt a death blow."

* * *

Indicating the aid Australia can expect from the rest of the British Empire, William L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, declared before the House of Commons in Ottawa today that Canada cannot dispatch reinforcements to Australia. Prime Minister King made it clear that the Canadian Government is confronted with its own urgent need of strengthening its air forces.

JAPAN'S ACT OF RETROCESSION EFFECTS UNIFICATION OF CHINA

With Abolition of Extraterritoriality, Chinese Days of Old Have Been Resuscitated

By CHIKAO UYEDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

On the outbreak of the China Affair, when the Foreign Concessions and International Settlements in China began to show activities of an anti-Japanese nature, the Japanese authorities were faced with the question of the abolition of these Concessions and Settlements once for all.

Why should they, who were intent upon being hostile to Japan and were retarding its attempt to build the Greater East Asia Sphere, be allowed to exist in its very midst? Japan, herefore, set at once to the task of placing a blockade against the Settlement Area, to suppress the anti-Japanese elements hiding under its cover, and to carry on stiff negotiations with the Concession authorities regarding their anti-Japanese policies.

While there appeared to be some improvements resulting from these measures, the War of Greater East Asia which broke out on December 8, 1941 gave altogether a new turn to the whole issue. Owing to the quick and complete expurgation of Anglo-American influences from China, it was no more a debate whether or not to abolish the Concessions. On January 9 this year, a step was initiated by the Japanese Government by announcing that it had decided to relinquish all concessions held by it in China.

The history of the origin of these Concessions and Settlements reveals that they have come into being as a result of encroachments by foreign powers on Chinese sovereignty. It is true that China at first admitted foreigners, seeing their governments desired it very much. To the general populace, however, who stuck stubbornly to their old ideas and traditions, the foreigners appeared as alien devils, whose entry they could never reconcile.

Opium War the Beginning

The Opium War ended in only furthering the encroachment of the foreigners in China; for, with the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty five Chinese seaports; namely, Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo were opened to them where their residential and trading rights were recognized. These rights were subsequently consolidated by founding foreigners' settlements with a view to segregating the foreign population from the native population so that the former may enjoy exclusive privileges for order and comfort. Soon after, separate administrative machinery for these areas was set up, each area assuming the nature of an independent political unit. This naturally became an eye-sore to the native population who revolted in protest from time to time.

Shanghai is a typical case among them. Like others it was another port where foreign nationals were given the right of trading and residence by virtue of the same treaty. It grew into the present scale of the all-powerful International Settlement and the French Concession. The original treaty no where mentions about such rights as have been acquired by these areas today. At one time these foreign powers, seeing that they stood on a weak ground with regard to the establishment of their concessions and settlements, tried to plug it up by entering with the local Chinese authorities into what is known as the "land regulation agreement". The agreement was negotiated between the foreign consuls concerned and the local Chinese authorities, which sought no sanction from the Chinese Central Government. Thus, the agreement was no more than the result of an arbitrary judgment exercised by the local Chinese authorities, and consequently having no binding on China as a whole. The whole affair remained illegal, irregular, and in direct contravention to general customs.

One more fact to be noted in the case of Shanghai is that the foreign powers have tried to throw pepper into the eyes of law, by respecting, from time to time, whenever the Chinese Government was in a tight position, to revise the agreement with its assent to give to the transaction an appearance of legality. But common sense is enough to see that what was basically illegal and arbitrary cannot be made legal by subsequent acts of expediency.

Other Illegal Acts

This sort of aggrandisement was going on in China till the War of Greater East Asia brought a check to it. The nature of the aggrandisement may be seen in the construction of yueki roads in Shanghai. Seeing that the Wuchow incident of 1926 had checked the expansion of the Settlement area, its authorities resorted naively to the construction of those yueki roads—roads going outside the Settlement boundaries with a view to expanding the residential section of the Settlement in an indirect way in defiance of Chinese opposition. Again, around 1911 when the Hsin-hai revolution caught the whole country in its grips, they took advantage of the situation to wrest judicial powers over the Concessions from China. In fact, the juridical rights which were assumed under the pretext of a temporary relief-measure came to be held permanently. They were not returned to China after the emergency was over. Still further back, they had already effected stationing of their garrisons in these areas at the time of the Changfa-tei uprisings, during the reign of the Tsing Dynasty. Though this provoked criticism in some foreign countries, they cared little for them. The political administration of these areas as independent foreign-owned units became, after all, a fait accompli till the War of Greater East Asia opened an opportunity for extrication.

Let us next examine whether these foreign administrations within these areas have brought any benefits to the inhabitants, if any, which justifies their continuation.

In the first place, the administration of these areas is oligarchical, a system altogether unworthy of application especially to the International Settlement of Shanghai. The term International Settlement, is a misnomer, as the administration is a monopoly of the British, partly shared by the Americans, to the exclusion of all others. The British and American residents form a minority, while the Japanese are in a majority, and the Chinese in an overwhelming majority. Besides, there are many other nationals, each one, by virtue of his residence in the area, having the right of participation in the administration. But these rights have never been considered. At best, they have been suffered to serve as subordinates to the all-pervading British. The latter have been hanging on to their privileged positions on their one-sided claim of having done beneficial acts to the inhabitants in the past. They have consequently set up an administrative machinery, after their own fashion, which is quite arbitrary in character. For instance, the British maintain an unchallengeable majority on the city council. In the engineering department all the heads are British. Not only did the British officials get high salaries, the enterprises undertaken by them were also liberally provisioned. In the police department, though different nationals like the Chinese, Japanese and Indians are serving as patrolmen, the British hold all the superior posts. Out of the strength of 5,000 which was the entire police force, the Chinese, Japanese and Indians together numbered 4,500. There have been many protests on this unfair and unequal treatment, but no improvement was ever attempted. The British claimed they were efficient as administrators and tried to maintain their supremacy in that way. It is but an empty claim for they obtained but little cooperation from the rank and file of other races. No wonder that the administration of International Settlement of Shanghai was dubbed "Taipan Oligarchy."

British Shenanigan

Next comes the British attempt to inveigle the International Settlement in international politics with a view to making it take side with British home-policy. This became natural on account of their predominance in the administration of the Settlement. If it had been a Concession of a particular individual nation, there would have been justification for the administration to try to wean the peoples' sentiment in favor of its home-policy. But the Settlement, being a cosmopolitan one, the administration had no business to involve it in international politics. During the present China Affair, the Shanghai Settlement became an anti-Japanese and Communist camp, the authorities reflecting the policy of their own countries. There is no gainsaying the fact that by mere acts the Settlement lost its international character and made its position untenable.

A strange anomaly is found with regard to the police and consular administrations of the areas, owing to the juxta-position of three different administrations. The French Concession, the International Settlement and the Chinese Sector each had its own system, so much so there was neither cooperation nor uniformity in police work. When crimes were committed by persons of one area in another, the police found themselves helpless to handle the affair, owing to this anomaly. It was not rare to see the police of one area utterly unconcerned and non-cooperative concerning crime committed in another area.

There was a maze of laws and regulations in the Settlement which caused no end of trouble to a litigant, these laws and regulations varying according to the litigant's nationality and place of residence. To name a few of them, there are the land regulations, numerous supplementary acts governing the concessions, the Chinese Ordinances, special laws of the concessionaire's home countries, foreign consular edicts, different organisational rules. These numerous laws and regulations made it all the more difficult to bring the offender before the bar of justice, or to give justice to the innocent.

Owing to the ease with which one can evade law in the foreign administrative areas of Shanghai they became a noted refuge for political offenders and exiles. In each Chinese uprising of note, which were many since the Changfa Tei revolt, the Chinese offenders and exiles sought refuge in the Shanghai Concessions, becoming sources of disturbance and of international complications.

No Basis for Continuation

Having thus clarified the illegal origin and evil effects of the foreign concessions in China, we will next proceed to examine some of the arguments put forward by the proponents of the concessions in their favor.

They say the concessions were necessary, because they ensure foreign trade, protect the life and property of the foreign residents, and present an administrative example for China. Granted they ensure foreign trade, what about the infringement of Chinese sovereign rights. There is no getting away from the fact that the present set-up is the result of an imperialistic policy long practised by the Western Powers, particularly the Anglo-Americans. And it is needless to say that any indefinite continuation of such a set-up is not permissible if we expect to bring about international justice.

The plea of affording protection to foreigners at the time of Chinese uprisings is untenable as that function fundamentally belongs to the local police, and does not justify the stationing of foreign garrisons as if their home countries were threatened by these uprisings. A close study of the symptoms of the Chinese uprisings show that it was on account of the existence of foreign settlements and garrisons in their country that troubles arose.

To say that the foreign concessions serve as an administrative example to China is ridiculous, considering the depravity of the Concession administration. Such a claim might have been true enough in the past, but it no longer holds true, in view of the fact that we have heard no criticism from the foreign residents on the administration of concessions which were returned to China following the First World War. In fact, its efficiency was praised by them.

Considering all the pros and cons of the subject, it is evident that the concessions which are being governed on the basis of consular laws, originated due to distrust of Chinese administration by the foreigners. Now that times have changed, and that the gap has been eliminated, why should the foreigners hold on any more to their unwarrantable claim.

After all, the time has come when, this anomaly no longer can exist in China. With the progress of the China affair, the old China has been resuscitated, and the Nanking Government is born, introducing new blood in that country.

The prompt decision of Japan to retrocede is bound to accomplish three main tasks most needed at present, namely, the attainment of complete independence and solidification of political power by new China, the promotion of a permanent amity between Japan and China, and the successful prosecution of the present war against the Americans and the British.

Fruits of Wisdom

The greatest happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved, for ourselves, or rather loved in spite of ourselves.—Victor Hugo.

* * *

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—Voltaire.

* * *

Precepts or maxims are of great weight; and a few useful ones at hand do more toward a happy life than whole volumes that we know not where to find.—Seneca.

* * *

The defects of the mind, like those of the face, grow worse as we grow old.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sannazaro.

* * *

Misfortunes are in morals what bitters are in medicine; each is, at first, disagreeable; but as bitters may correct and strengthen the stomach, so adversity chastens and ameliorates the disposition—From the French.

* * *

Pardon is the virtue of victory.—Mazzini.

* * *

Study the past if you would divine the future.—Confucius.

In the Periodicals

Fuji, Vol. 19, No. 4, April, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 45 sen. Feature articles; Decisive Battle on Guadalcanal Island, Lumber is Weapon, New Sumatra, and Discussions on Factories Behind the Guns.

REPEATED SETBACKS THWART ENEMY'S INVASION OF EUROPE

Foe's Campaign in North Africa Is Brought to Naught By Brilliant Strategy of Axis Armies

By YOSHINORI MAEDA
(From the Jikyoku Zashi)

The Axis forces with their vigorous offensive operations launched from the middle of February in Central Tunisia have achieved surprisingly successful war results. They have not only lashed the enemy forces in this area, but also gained for themselves an important time element. Advancing through the Kasserine Pass, the Axis forces penetrated to within six kilometers from Thala, near the Algerian border, and seriously threatened to isolate the British First Army in the northern sector. They also threatened to cut off the important railway connecting the enemy forces in the north with Tebessa, key enemy base on the Algerian border. In this fighting, the enemy has been dealt a crippling blow and it is estimated that no less than four armored divisions were wiped out, three British and one American. As a result of this serious setback, Montgomery's original plan to link his Eighth Army coming into Tunisia from Libya with other Anglo-American forces has now been made impossible.

The enemy invasion of North Africa, and the Eighth Army's advance from El Alamein were timed so that they would coincide with the Red Army's winter offensive. By so doing, the Anglo-American high command hoped to give an impression to the world, especially to the neutral countries in Europe, that the Anglo-Americans had finally taken to the offensive, and if chance so favored them, they hoped to win the sea and air mastery over the Mediterranean. If successful in the battle for the Mediterranean, they hoped to use this area as a springboard for an all-out offensive which they had propagandized so much for 1943 as early as from the spring of 1942.

Reason for Cairo Visit

In order to materialize this plan, Churchill paid a visit to Moscow last August, and on his return journey, stopped over at Cairo. After conferring with his service leaders, Churchill announced the reorganization of the military setup in the Middle and Near East. The British Eleventh Army in Iraq was made independent with General Maitland Wilson as its commander-in-chief, replacing General Alexander, while a large portion of the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in Syria and Palestine was transferred to Egypt to reinforce Montgomery's Eighth Army. Consequently, when Churchill had returned to London from Cairo, plans were already drawn up for the Eighth Army's advance to Tripoli.

With their supply line thinned out following their march on Alamein, the Axis forces started to retire westward in accordance with their pre-arranged plan to shorten their line. In this operation, Field Marshal Rommel's forces took a heavy toll of the enemy with their well executed delaying action strategy.

While Field Marshal Rommel was getting out of Egypt in this manner, fighting flared up at the other end of North Africa, following the Anglo-American landing in Morocco and Algeria. Following this, on November 11, 1942, the Axis High Command came to a quick decision to abandon Tripolitania, and transfer the forces to Tunisia and make a joint stand against the enemy with other Axis forces which were being rushed to Tunisia from Italy.

The abandoning of Libya and Cyrenaica was based on sound military strategy, and by so doing, the Axis High Command was fully aware that a successful stand can be made, as the Axis forces can be established compactly and with supplies and reinforcements readily accessible from Italy. On the other hand, the Eighth Army will be facing the same difficulty as Field Marshal Rommel's forces at El Alamein as the supply lines are lengthened.

In landing an army of 150,000 in their North African expedition, the enemy used about 100 vessels, transports, supply ships as well as warships. But, during the actual landing operations, no less than one third of the enemy force was wiped out by Axis aircraft and submarines. At the time of the landing, military experts were saying that the enemy would soon be facing a serious problem in receiving supplies and reinforcements, and as a result of this difficulty, very little significance was attached to the enemy landing. Events which followed have clearly proved this contention.

Effect Not to Be Slighted

Although from the standpoint of military value, the Anglo-American landing and General Montgomery's advance from Egypt clear over to the Tunisian frontiers have but little significance, the effects of these operations on neutral countries cannot be totally disregarded.

On the surface at least, both America and Britain have thus far taken a neutral attitude toward Spain and Turkey. Spain through her mutual defense agreement signed with Germany, is on very friendly terms with the Axis, while Turkey has signed the Anglo-Turkish agreement in October, 1939. Under these circumstances, both Spain and Turkey, in the face of Anglo-American operations in North Africa, were compelled to clarify their positions, and re-emphasize their neutrality.

Spain's neutrality in the European war is made necessary by her domestic position and her interests. Although her revolutionary fighting had terminated in the spring of 1939, smoke of the aftermath is still smouldering in the country. Besides, not only is Spain's homeland in juxtaposition with the British naval base of Gibraltar, but her colonies in Africa are also very accessible by the enemy. Therefore, when fighting flared up in North Africa, Spain was placed in an uneasy position. But, following the recent Axis strategical gains in Tunisia, Spain's excitement and anxiety have generally subsided.

Turkey's position in the war is also affected by the tide of the war. Churchill flew to Turkey, and conferred with President Ismet Inonu and other Turkish leaders at Adana over a period of two days from January 30 to 31, in a vain effort to wheedle Turkey into the Anglo-American camp.

Fails to Persuade

So far, the enemy has failed to persuade Spain and Turkey to fight against the Axis. As long as they remain out of the war, the enemy will have to rely on his own strength in an attack on the European continent from the Mediterranean. Although he has talked so much about the coming invasion of the continent, a close analysis of the situation shows that he is at present in no position for such an offensive. Notwithstanding the initial psychological effects on the neutral countries in the Mediterranean area of the enemy campaign in North Africa, the Axis forces are solidly entrenched in this area with undisputed control of air and sea.

As a divertive movement, therefore, the enemy in 1942 turned his attention to western Africa. First of all, Britain landed troops at Freetown in French West Africa, and later, after collaborating with de Gaulle, Britain constructed air bases at Brazzaville in French Congo, and its vicinity. Meanwhile, American troops were landed at Monrovia in Liberia in October, 1942.

The American and British intention in these maneuvers was to open overland routes to North Africa and to the Near East by way of Khartoum and the Nile, instead of taking the risky routes via Gibraltar and Capetown. Realizing the difficulties involved in surmounting the African jungle and desert, the enemy towards the latter part of 1942 abandoned his original plan.

His next move was a concoction with the authorities in French West Africa for the invasion of North Africa, timed together with General Montgomery's push from Egypt. In this way, the battle for the Mediterranean flared up.

England's Life-Line

The Mediterranean is not only Britain's life-line to her bases in the Middle and Near East, but without its control, the enemy's contemplated invasion of the continent will be a mere fool's fancy like Britain's failure in her Norway operations, and the Dieppe fiasco.

For the control of the Mediterranean, bases at Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta are not enough. Not only does it require the control of Benghazi and Tripoli, but also it requires an absolute control of the Sicilian Strait.

Before the enemy landing in North Africa, British convoys sailing both east and westward operated in relay system, from Gibraltar to Malta, and from Malta to Alexandria, and vice-versa. After the enemy landing in North Africa, the Axis greatly strengthened his forces in the triangular area of Tunisia, Sicily and Pantellaria, thus making the narrow Sicilian Strait almost impassable for the enemy, and today, Malta is virtually isolated. Besides, the island is now exposed to day and night bombing on a scale bigger than ever before.

It was, therefore, vital for the enemy to take control of the Sicilian waters. So, when he launched his North African campaign, his aim was to take Bizerta, the great naval base in northern Tunisia. In his landing operations, however, the Anglo-American forces met stiff opposition from the Axis air forces and submarines, and consequently his contemplated landing at Bizerta was impossible. The nearest he came to was Algeria.

Meanwhile, the position of the Axis forces became very favorable

(Continued on Page 5)